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## The Mercury.

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#### JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its own I thised in June, 1758, and is now in its one bandred and forty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptiona, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large outsite weeks or forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, Mate, local and general news, well selected mixed-lany and valuable farmers and houshold departments. Resulting so many households in this and other sistes, the limited space given to aitvertiding is very valuable to business many the selection of the selection of

given to saverisating to vol.

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#### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays. NEWPORT TEST, No. 13. Knights of Maccibees, Charles D. Dadley, Commander Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets

2d and 4th Mondays.
Court Wantin, No. 8779, Foresters of
America, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger,
Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays,

NEWPORT CAMP. No. 7677, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles B. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tucsdays. THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh,

Secretary: medialstand 3d Wednesdays Ocean Lodor, No. 1, A. O. U. W., George E. Swan, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second und fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 98, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets let and 8d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hi-

bernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays. Bertans, meets 21 and 415 Introdys.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George
Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S.

Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals;
meets ist and d Friduys.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 3, U. R. K. of P., Sh
Knight Captain William H. Langley; Ev-

tt I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fri-

## Local Matters.

#### A Clergyman's Experience.

A certain pastor of one of the local churches had occasion to preach in Providence some time since and decided to go up Sunday morning by way of Bristol Ferry. Unfortunately a bad storm was raging and the ferry boat was unable to make the trip across the ferry. The Parson engaged a man to row him across to the point where the light house stands, but when he arrived on the mainland found that he was two miles from the station and had but 17 minutes to catch his train. However, he is resourceful.

Perceiving an automobile standing at the door of one of the cottages on the point he rushed up and rang the doorhell.

"I want to see the man that owns that machine," he said to the man that auswered his ring.

"I am he," was the response.

Now the Parson bas a gently persuasive way with him, something like the captain of a battleship taking his vessel into action. "Get in there quick and take me over to the station," he commanded.

The stranger gasped, "No, I guess not," said he.

"Get in there quick. I've got to get this train or I shall be too late to preach In Providence."

"Preach? Say, you mean you want to show the boys some new tricks with the cards, don't you? You look like a gambler. Preacher? Huh!"

"But my dear sir, I am a clergyman. See," and the Parson opened his grip, showed his sermon, his testament, and his black gown. Convinced at last, that the damage would amount to the stranger proved amenable to argument, with the result that the Parson was soon flying down the road to the station at a rate that broke all speed regulations into flinders. He swung aboard the train just as it was pulling out of the station and preached his usual eloquent sermon at a crowded church in Providence.

Cononchet Lodge, No. 2,489, I.O.O. F., will dedicate their new hall on the corner of West Broadway and Caleb Earl street tomorrow. This hall has been all rebuilt and the lodge room is now both handsome and convenient. The exercises tomorrow will include addresses by prominent members of the order and a musical program will

On Wednesday evening December 28th, Miss Ethel Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Bradley, will he married to Mr. Seth DeBlois, the ceremony taking place at Kay Chapel.

Truant Officer Topham is able to be out after being confined indoors by a

#### Elks' Memorial Service.

The annual memorial service of the Elks was held by every lodge in the country on Sunday last. In this city Newport Lodge held its service at the Opera House, experience having proven that no smaller hall was capable of holding the audience, and it was shown on Sunday that the Opera House was far too small. There was an immense jam at the door when the audience was going in, and a great many were turned away on account of the absolute lack of standing room. Every seat in the house was occupied and every spot where a person could stand.

The services were of a very interesting nature. The officers of the lodge were seated on the stage which was attractively decorated. In the rear of the stage was the Seventh Artillery Band which rendered several selections. BIE

The ritual was conducted by the lodge and there were shown pictures of the deceased members. The Elks' ritual was followed by readings and solos, after which Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D. delivered the oration. He was followed by Mr. J. Stucy Brown, who delivered the eulogy. Both speakers were followed by the andience with the closest attention. At the close there was a pretty tableau, "Rock of Ages,"

#### Premature Discharge.

There was a serious accident at Fort Wetherill in Jamestown on Wednesday and the only wonder is that some of the officers and men were not killed outright. The only men seriously injured were Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Willard in command of the engineer department in this district, and Lieutenant Francis W. Raiston of Fort Adams. Neither is daugerously in-

The two officers with a detail of men from Fort Adams had gone to Fort Wetherill to make the first test of a new 10-inch disappearing gun. The gun was loaded with the regular charge and the primer was being inscried when there was a terrific explosion and the men in the gun emplacement were hurled violently to the ground. Both the officers were thrown some distance. They were picked up and cared for and Col. Willard came over to Newport. The projectle was hurled through the parapet and some of the men were somewhat injured by flying fragments. The gan carriage was wrecked.

There will be an investigation into the cause of the accident,

### Minneola Council, D. of P.

Minneola Council, No. 3, D. of P., held its weekly whist on Tuesday evening in Southwick's Hall, with a good attendance. Whist was played until ten o'clock, after which dancing was enjoyed until twelve o'clock. The first prizes were won by Mass Bertie Gifford and Mr. Robert Foster, while the boobies were awarded to Mrs. William J. Browley and Mr. Teaze.

At the last meeting of the council in November a handsome oil painting, the gift of Mrs. Alexander D. Ross, was drawn, andMr. Robert G. Blesel was the holder of the lucky ticket. At the meeting Tuesday night a cake was drawn by Mr. John W. Covell. The cake was the gift of Mrs. Charles H.

Sunday forencomen alarm from hox 56 called the fire department to the end of Bellevue avenue where the stable on the R. M. Cushing estate was found to be burning briskly. The fire was discovered by the caretaker, who gave the alarm and at once began removing the carriages and other movable property on the lower floor. The second story was burning brækly when the department arrived and the firemen had quite a busy forenoon. When the flames were extinguished it was estimated about \$1000. The cause of the dire is unknown but there are indications of incendiarism.

The business houses have gotten in their stock of holiday goods and Thames street presents an attractive appearance with the brilliantly lighted nsbbalg of rguidt diw belift awobaiw the heart of childhood. One of the most elaborately equipped atores in the state is that of the A. C. Titue Co., where there is an immense variety of holiday goods. One need not go out of the city to do one's Christmas shopping for the stock of the Titus Company is large enough to suit anybody's taste and varied enough to suit all pocket books.

Rev. William B. Meenan of St. Mary's Church at the service last Suuday scored the liquor dealers who sell liquor on Sunday and who sell to minors and women. He thought that the liquor business when properly conducted was perfectly legitimate but not when its privileges are abused.

Dr. V. Mott Francis is in the city.

#### Unity Club.

The Unity Club is starting out this season with renewed vigor under the Presidency of Mr. F. M. Greenlaw, and the Channing Parlors are the headquarters, where excellent literary essays are to be heard, and dramatic readings listened to, illustrative of the leading authors and the significance of the modern drama.

Last Tuesday evening a dramatic reading by the members was given of a play called "The Enemy of Society." by the celebrated Hendrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist. It was the first time one of his plays had been read before any private club in Newport. The scene is laid in a small town on the coast of Norway and the characters are all of the bourgeois or very ordinary class of people, common folk, without the usual sprinkling of lords and ladies and fashionable folk which generally form most of the actors in plays. Strange to say, the interest of the story held the audience closely, though there was no intentional humor and no britliant literary power in any part of the dialogues. It is just a photograph of common every-day life, and speakers dwelt in a common little town. where municipal jobbery flourished finely amongst all the various segments of the community which existed on the success of certain so-called hygienic bathe.

The story is too complicated to give a sketch of it. Suffice it to say it was admirably brought out by the readers. The chief reader was Dr. A. F. Squire, who had the bulk of the speeches to deliver. He was ably supported by Dr. Frederick Bradley, Mr. F. M. Greenlaw, Mr. G. H. Bryant, Mr. Lutl and Mr. J. S. Milue. There were only two ladies, parts, and those were taken by Miss M. Theodora Taylor and Miss Lull, both excellent readers, with clear enunciation, and marked dramatic force. There was a large audience of ludies and gentlemen, who separated at a quarter past ten o'clock, all agreeing that the evening had been a most

enjeyable one. Another medern dramatist, Hermann Sudermann, is to be discussed on the 20th of December. The course is well selected, for really little is critically known by ordinary theatre-goers of the writers of the plays everylaidy goes to see. We all listen to modern dramatists, without knowing much about them.

Norman Fludder, the lad who was shat accidentally by a companion reseatly, and has been at the Newport Elospital for treatment, is on the road to recovery. A robust constitution and skilled medical attendance are attributable to his recovery for his case was regarded as a most serious one and the operation which was performed was a dangerous one.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph'T, Perry sutertained at whist at their residence on Powel avenue Thursday evening. Ten tables were engage I in play. Mr. E. B. H. Sherman and Mrs. Edward S. Peckham, took the first prizes and Mr. William B. Sherman, Jr., and Mrs. Fred W. Greene took the second prizes.

Mr. John J. Murphy died at the Newport Hospital Wednesday evening after a short illness. The deceased was in the employ of the partment and was a member of No. 6 engine company,

The weather of the past week has been decidedly wintry. There have been two slight snowstorms and the sleighing is quite good now. Before the snow came the sce on the ponds made good skating.

On December 14th, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., will entertain at her mother's residence in New York, but will not be introduced into society this winter.

Miss Maud Tripp of this city has returned from an extended visit of several months spent in New York with her aunt, Mrs. William H. E. Elgar.

Mrs. E. E. Blair has returned from an extended visit to Brooklyn, N. Y., where she was guest of Mrs. S. A. Johnson.

Mr. William S. Lawton is convalescing from his recent severe illness and is able to sit up daily for a while,

The 155th annual convention of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will occur Monday evening, December 19. Mr. Albert Hammett is confined to

his home suffering from an injured arm, the result of a fall. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Biesel of

Philadelphia were in town the past Colonel John Rogers was confined to

his home by illness the past week, Mr. E. J. Keylin is recovering from

his recent severe illness.

Mrs. Henry Lawrence will spend the winter in Newport.

#### Recent Deaths.

#### Susan Travers.

Miss Susan Travers died Wednesday evening at the Redwood cottage on Redwood street of pneumonia. Miss Travers was stricken ill a short (ime since, but her friends were confident of her recovery, but her condition became worse on Tuesday and she died on Wednesday.

Miss Travers had a wide circle of friends in Newport and was of a kind The report of the finance committee and lovable disposition. She made

many friends and retained them. The funeral takes place at 11.00

#### o'clock today from Trinity Church. Mrs. Stephen Buckley,

Mrs. Alice Estelle Buckley, wife of Mr. Stephen J. Buckley, died at her home on Narragansett avenue on Monday morning after a long and lingering illness. Mrs. Buckley was of a bright and cheerful disposition and had a host of friends. During her sickness she was patient and hopeful of her recovery.

Besides her husband three small children survive her; two sons and a

dang hier. The funeral took place Wednesday morning from her late residence on Narragansett avenue and later from St. Mary's Church, where Rev. William B. Meenan celebrated a soleann high mass of requiem. The church was filled with relatives and friends, who had gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. A special musical program was sung, with solos by Mr. J. J. Butler. By request flowers from friends were omitted. The bearers were Messrs. William Galvin, Joseph B. Parsonage, John Casey, Charles Denniston, Thomas Woods and Charles M. Barker. The interment was in St. Mary's cemetery,

### Wedding Bells.

#### Ebrhardt-Hott.

Miss Anna Holt of this city was married to Mr. Otto Ehrhardt of Middletown at the residence of the groom on Paradise avenue Wednesday evening, in the presence of relatives and friends. Rev. Dr. Beckley, D. D., of the Central Baptist Church of this city, officiated.

A reception followed and was largely attended. The house was tastily decorated with paims and cut flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhardt left for New

York on their honeymoon, The presents were numerous and beautaful.

#### Inspector of Muisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that during the month of November 504 inspections were made, divided as

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 197; vaults found clean, 8; half full or less, 24; full or over-flowing, 17; vaults condemned, work started, 4; vaults condemned and filled, started, 4; vaults condemned and filled, 7; vaults condemned, vaults not filled, 1; vaults condemned and nothing done, 2; vaults foul and offensive, 2; no trap to sinks, 3; defective plumbing, 4; drains overflowing, 4; drains repaired, 2; filthy cellars, 3; fitthy yards, 2; filthy yards, 6; fitthy yards, 2; filthy yards cleaned, 2; nuisance from hens in cellar, 1; noisance from hen house and yard, 1; hen house and yard cleaned, 1; nuisance from manure, 2; nuisance from horses' bedding, 1; defective water closets repaired, 2; inspections made for wells, 179; stopping natural flow of water, 1; inspections where contagious and infectious diseases were reported, 2; foul odors from gravel catchers, 1; stables found clean. 20; no cause for comptaint, 2, .... fied, 1; dead cate removed, 2; swill two samples of water 0; no cause for complaint, 4; not classi complaints, 2; two samples of water sent to the State Board of Health for

### Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington sold for Mrs. Lydia K. M. Root to Jacob Mohr No.

1800 square feet of land,
wm. E. Brightman has rented for Dudley Newton his unfurnished cottage on the northerly side of Prospect Hilsteet to Herman Weiner. Wm. E. Brightman has reuted the

office building, No. 594 Thomes street, belonging to Henry D. DeBlois, to the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons'

### Jamestown.

Mesers. W. F. Caswell and J. J. Watson were in Westerly the past week.

The Parish Aid Society of St. Mat-thew's Church, at its meeting Wednes-day evening, elected the following offi-President-Mrs. John J. Watson.

Treasurer — Mrs. E. N. Tefft.
Assistant Treasurer — Miss Lizzle Secretary—Miss Jessie Smith.

Miss Phebs Ann Champlin and Mr. George Harold Bevins of Jamestown were married at Emmanuel Rectory Thursday noon, Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. William A. Champlin of Jamestown.

Dr. Kate Stanton is visiting in New York.

Mrs. Joshua Sayer is dangerously

#### City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council for December was held on Tuesday evening, all the members of the board of aldermen being present and there being two absentees from the common council. The meeting was a somewhat stormy one, the subjects of paying the Emergency Hospital bills, and of contracting for the gas lights for the term, being fruitful of discussion.

paid from the several appropriations as

Board of Heath,
Hoddinds,
Lighting Streets,
Lighting Streets,
Mard Meetings,
Indexling and Preserving Records,
New High school,
Emergency Hospital,
Water Supply,
Dog Fund,
Touro Synagone Fund,
Touro Synagone Fund,
Forlat Grounds,
Estate D. O'Brien,
Chapman Estate,
Poor Department,
Police,
Public Huldings,
Public Purks,
Public Schools, 512 18
811 70
12,801 107
2,575 00
2,575 00
88 15 98
129 98
50 00
18 20
25 20
856 40
820 71
820 71
84 70
6,861 15 Public Schools, Streets and Highways, Total,

committee, it was voted to pay \$500 to Mary Flynn in full compensation for injuries received by falling on a crossing at Thames and Mariboro streets on January 11, 1903. A resolution was also passed directing the city treasurer to pay certain bills for which there was no appropriation. On recommendation of the fire department committee, the sum of \$3,750 was added to the approprintion for that department. There wan also a special appropriation made of \$475 for connecting the whistle on the Illum nating Station. The committee on street lights report-

ed that it had received bids for furnishing street lights for the next term as follows:

Class A, for gas for street lights, 5-foot glycerine flat flame burners, not less

Class B, for incandescent gas lights,

8-foot burners: Globe Gas Light Company of Boston -For one year, 10 cents per light her night; three years, 73 cents; five years 74

Welsbach Street Lighting Company on America—For one year, 9 cents; three years 84-5 cents; five years, 8 2-5 cents.

American Street Lighting Company of Baltimore-For one year, 7½ cents; three years, 7½ cents; five years 7½

cents, Cieveland Vapor Light Company of Cleveland, Olito-For one year, 7-9-73 cents, or \$25 per light per year; three years, 7 cents, or \$25-555 per light per year; five years, 6-62-73 cents, or \$25 a year.

Globe Gas Light Company—For one year, 10 cents; live years, 7½ cents.
Welsbach street Lighting Company—For one year 3 cents; three years 8 4-5 cents; five years 8 2-5 cents.
American Street Lighting Company—For one year, 7½ cents; three years, 7½ cents; live years 17 cents.
Cleveland Vapor Light Company—For one, three or five years, 7 37-73 cents.

cents.

Class D, for gas for interior lighting!

each.
Globe Gas Light Company—\$12 each.
Value Light Company— \$8.80 each.

contract for 3 years be awarded to the Newport Gas Light Company for 425 street gas lights, flat burners, and for gas for interior lighting. The resolution was passed in accordance with that re. commendation. The committee also recommended that a similar contract be made with the Cleveland Vapor Light Company for incandescent lights and for lamp posts. This resolution provoked a lively discussion. In the board of aldermen Mr. Hamilton said that there was objection to the bids as no particular candlepower was asked for. Alderman Ritchle said that the specifications were the same as had been used by the city for several years. The board passed a resolution rejecting all proposals for street lights which have not been adopted by the city council. When the resolution reached the commou council it provoked a discussion and it was unanimously voted to lay the resolution on the table.

the city treasurer to pay bills of \$110.70 for the opening of the Emergency Hospital. This resolution precipitated a lively discussion in the board of aldermen but it was finally

A petition for the acceptance of Sea

was received and bills were ordered

follows: City Asylum, Fire Department, Board of Heatth, Lucidentals,

\$11,622.64 On recommendation of the finance

Newport Gas Light Company—For one year, 7 cents a night per light: three years, 6] cents; five years, 6

Class C, for incandescent naphtha Globe Gas Light Company—For one three years, 74 cents;

Newport Gas Light Company—\$1.20 per 1000 feet by meter measurement, for one, three or live years. Class E, For cast iron lamp posts; Newport Gas Light Company—\$9.75

The committee recommended that the

On recommendation of the tax assessors a number of taxes were ordered remlitted, etc. The committee on the new high school reported that they had had a hearing on the petition for break ing the contract on the ground that the contractor was discriminating against Newport men, and that the co.nmitt ee saw no occasion for breaking the con-

A resolution was presented directing

View avenue as a public highway was referred to the committee on streets and highways as was also the petition of Mary A. Kierman for damage to her property as a result of the change of grade of Webster street.

The hoard of aldermen received a petition asking that Homer street be declared a public highway and it was referred to the committee on streets and highways to report. In joint convention Joseph P. Dugan was elected a weigher of coal and other merchan-

#### Middletown.

The Rev. Arthur N. Peasles, instruc-tor in mathematics, and Mr. Arthur S. Roberts, Greek, have both been con-fined to St. George's School by illness the past week,

Mrs. John Henry Peckham of Hollisairs John Henry Peckham of Holla-ton, Mass., formerly an old resident here, with Mrs. Joseph Crocker Peck-ham, of Newport, have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck-ham.

The Rev. S. F. Johnson and family who have been spending the past three weeks in Boston and Bourne, Mass., have returned home.

Under the direction of Mr. A. E. Stein, of the extension work in Agriculture of the Rhode Island College, Kingston, Mr. J. Weston Hutchins, of Kingston, Mr. J. Weston Hutchins, of Michigan, gave an interesting lecture on "Lime in Rhode Island" at the Town Hall Tuesday evening. Mr. G. E. Adams, who accompanied him, presented many steropticon pictures to illustrate the lecture.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held its monthly meeting with Mrs, Elisha C. Peckham Friday after-

Owing to the storm, there was not a owing to the storm, there was not a very large attendance at Aquidneck Grange Thursday evening. The lecturer's hour was socially enjoyed in intusic, and there were five tables at whist which was followed by dancing. The Rhode Island State Grange will meet at Roger Williams' Hali, East Providence, Dec. 14, 15, 16.

Mr. E. Raymond Peckham is spend-ing Saturday with his cousin, Mr. C. LeRoy Grinnell, who is a student at Brown University.

#### Election of Officers.

Rhode Island kodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—John H. Tlerney, Vice Grand—Alfred M. West, Secretary—Past Grand Gustavus Stimpos. Financial Secretary—Past Grand C. Philly

Frank.
Treasurer—Past Grand John M. Thylor.
Tr-astees—James T. Wright, John H. Brierley, William Hull.
Organist—Watter C. Pember.
Janitor—Past Grand John T. Pitman.
Trustees of Odd Fellows' Home Association
S. P. Albor for two years, John H. Tierney
for one year.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, 1.0, 0, F,

Noble Grand—Alonzo A. Knowe. Vice Grand—George W. Tozier. Recording Secretary—Perry B. Dawley. Financial Secretary—Allen C. Griffith, past grand. Treasurer—John H. Allen, past grand. Trustees—William S. Lawton, Eugene Schreier-George W. Barbeller, Jr., past grand. Organists—J. Hummett Danime.

Charles E. Lawton Post.

Communider—A. L. Trowbridge, Sentor Vice Communider—John B. Muson, Jumor Vice Communider—James H. Humpon on.
Quarlermister—Charles E. Harvey.
Officer of the Duy—A. H. Tuell.
Officer of the Guard—Peter W. Townsend.
Chuphali—John T. Belano.
Sirgeon—H. bert Gradle.
Delegates to Department Engampment—
Barries E. Hurvey, Charles E. Ash.
Alternates—George A. Pritchard, George A.
Fown.

Brown,
Trustees-C. F. Harvey, C. H. Clark, J. R. Mason. Mason.
Finance Committee-J. B. Mason, J. H.
Hampton, J. T. Delmo.
Auditors-C. H. Charke, G. H. Potter, E. H.
Thley.

Tilley. Relife Committee—C. E. Ash, P. W. Town-send, J. D. Hidler. Inside Sentinel—J. D. Hilder. Omshie Sentinel—Frank Crumpton.

Ladics' Auxiliary, Ancient Order of Hibernians County President—Mrs. J. J. O'Neill.
County Vice President—Margaret Devine.
County Secretary—Mary F. Suithvan.
County Trensurer—Mrs. Rose Finn.
President—Mrs. J. J. Suilivan.
Vice President—Mrs. Colin Robertson,
Recording Secretary—Mrt K. Harrington,
Trensurer—Nora McHomaelt.
Marshit—Margaret Devine,
Sentinei—Bridget McDonnell.

## Emma Rebeckah Lodge

Noble Grand—Queente V. Smith.
Vice Grand—Mary, N. Thomas.
H. S.—Leith G. Addreson
F. S.—Mary A. Barlow.
Tensurer—Elizabeath R. Pember.
Urganist—Walter Pember.
Urganist—Walter Pember.
Trusteces—Eliza Barker, James T. Harker,
Emma F. Underwood.
Répresentatives ao Odd Fellows Homa
Association—For three years, Mary N. Thomas, for two years, Carrie F. Tew; for one year,
Ella Shepley.

Newport Horticultural Society. President-James J. Sullivan.
First Vice President-Alexander Mac-

President—James J. Sullivan.

First Vice President—Alexander MacLelian.

Serond Vice President—Bruce Butterton.

Recording Secretary—Joseph Glisson.

Pinancisi Secretary—Joseph Glisson.

Pinancisi Secretary—Joseph Glisson.

Pinancisi Secretary—Joseph Glisson.

Additors—Richard William F. Smith.

Anditors—Richard William F. Smith.

Anditors—Richard William F. Smith.

Additors—Richard William F. Smith.

Additors—Richard William F. Smith.

Richard Gardner, John Mahan, A. S. Meikle,

James Robertson, Robert Putterson, Andrew

Gristensen, Samuel Speers, James Boyd,

M. B. Faxon and the officers ex-officio.

President Wheeler, of the Rindon Island

Agricultural College, was present and de
livered an Interesting address.

G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, Grand Army

#### Gen. G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic,

Commander-William H. Durfee. Senior Vice Commander-Edward T. Bos-Senior Vice Commander-Edward T. Bos-worth. Junior Vice Commander-Joseph P. Cot-

m. Murgeon—James H. Chappelle. Chapiala—James B. Bruyton. Quarlermaster—William S Slocium. Officer of the Day—David M. Coggeshall. Officer of the Guard—Benjamin A. Peck-Officer of the Gurru-neaganian in the lam. Guard-Daniel J. Morlarty. Representativeto the Department Encampment—Joseph P. Cotton.
Atternale-Edward T. Boeworth.
Trustees-John Hare Powel, A. F. Squire, Henry I. Scott.
Relief Committee—J. I. Greene, William S. Slorum, Joseph P. Cotton.
Finance Committee—James H. Chappells, Auditon-David M. Coggeshall, William Auditon-David M. Coggeshall, William

## Auditors-wasse. H. Durfee, Entertainment Committee—J. 5. Greene, William B. Slooum, William O. Milne.

## Over the Border By ... **3**A RR. Author of "Jennie Baxter. Copyright, 1903. by Frederick A. Stokes Co. Journalist." Etc.

CHAPTER XXX. ESPITE the night's rest, the horses were stiff after the long struggle with rain and mud the day before. If the altustion was to be saved by a race there seemed little chance of success with animals so tired and discouraged. With the exception of the departure from Oxford, the riders were more silent and melancholy than at any other time during their journey to

gether. They had discussed the case in all its bearings the previous night, before the blazing fire, and had come to the conclusion that it would be nafer to mart.

Armstrong was now in a country that he knew reasonably well, and he had no need to ask his direction from any chance comer, which was an advantage to a feglilve. They had agreed to deflect toward the east and bld goodby to each other at Kirby Stephen. he striking northwest to Penrith, and she taking the main road east, entering Durham at Barnard castle. There was no blinking the fact that while a parliamentarian trooper might pass through this kind unquestioned, especially as so many soldiers were making their way north, a traoper with a beautiful young wom n of aristocratic

appearance would cert, inly cause com-ment and excite curio. ity. The nearer they cause to Carlisle the greater would be the dancer of embarrassing questions. They had a wild country to traverse, bleak hills and moorland, and the roads as bad as they could be; but, although they left Clitherce at 5 o'clock it was past noontide before they reached Kirby Stephen, a distance of less than forty They had met no one, and so far as the morning section of the journey was concerned, the road to Scotland was clear enough. At the squalid inn of Kirby Stephen they partook of what each thought was their last meal together for a long, time to come, and then, in spite of her protests, he accompanied her east out of the town and into the lonely hill country. last she pulled up her horse and impetuously thrust out her right hand, dashing away some tear drops from her long lashes with her left.

"Goodby," she cried, the broken voice belieing the assumed cheerfulness of the tone. "I cannot allow you to come farther. You must now bid farewell to your scout."

"Dear lass, it breaks my heart to part with you in this way," stammered William, engulfing her small hand in both of his, then drawing her to ldm. "It shames my manhood to let you go this wild road alone. I must see you to your own door, in spite of all the Cromwells that ever broke their country's laws."

"No, no!" she pleaded. "We went over all that last night and settled it. I am safe enough. It is you who are in danger. You will come to me when this trouble is passed and done with."

"By St. Andrew, I'll come to you as soon as this letter is in Traquair's

"Again, no, no! Cromwell is a hard man, and if you steal through his cordon you must not come within his nower in a burry."

For answer he kissed her protesting lips again and again, then she hid her face in his somber clock and sobbed quietly. The patient horses, now accustomed to any vagaries on the part of their owners, stood quietly close to-

"Goodby, goodby, goodby," she cried breathlessly, then whisked herself from him and was gone, never looking back, but waving her hand as she rode. He sat motionless as she had left him. At the top of the distant hill, outlined singt the dark sky, she drew in and stood. Dimly be saw the flutter of something white in her waving hand, and he drew from his breast her own handkerchief and waved in return. He pressed his band across his eyes when he saw more clearly, only the blank sky and the bare hilltop confronted him.

The rain began to fall once more as he passed again through Kirby Stephen, but he paid slight heed to it and pushed on to Penrith, where be bought a day's provender, so that he would have no need to make request for food as he neared the danger spot. Just before darkness set in the sky cleared somewhat, and he saw ahead of him the gloomy bulk of Carlisle castle. He turned aside from the main road, and before the night became black found quarters for himself in a barn that contained some fodder for his horse. He threw hipiself down on the fragrapt buy and slept peacefully.

falling steadily. He reconnoitered his position. There was no dwelling near, and be determined to let his borse rest all that day and the next night, so that he should be in trim for anything that might happen when the pinch came. day more or less could make little difference with the effectual guarding of the bridge, which was now doubtless held as strongly as it could be. He was convinced that success must depend ultimately on the speed of his horse, and he could not enter the contest with an exhausted animal. Bruce was never so carefully tended as on the day before the crisis, and as his intelligent head turned toward his master he seemed to know that something un-

unual was afoot. On the second day Armstrong thought it best not to enter Carlisle too early in the morning. He wished to mingle with a crowd and not to ride the street

with the rest of the day and the night hefore, had left both himself and his horse fit to face anything that might ensue. The day was line. The clouds had cleared away, and the sun was shining on the sodden ground. When he came in sight of the main road he saw what appeared to be an army marching north. Far on toward the gates of Cartisle rode a group of horsemen, and at the rear another squad of mounted men encouraged the laggards to keep up for a little longer. strong sat on his horse until the latter company was abreast of him.

No one asked Armstrong who he was, and the elaborate fiction he had prepared to account for himself was not pared to account for immeri was not called for. The troopers were worn out by their contest with the elements and the roads, and all curiosity was dead in them. There stood Carlisle in front, and that was enough. The foot soldiers struggled on, in no definite order of formation, each doing the best he could. The officers rode silent behind them. Thus they all marched into Carlisle without question, and in their company the man the army was seeking. After a slight delay and pause in the streets the new troops moved on to the castle.

Armstrong found no difficulty in falling behind, being thus free of the town. He knew every turn of every street and lane in the place as well as he knew the inside of his own pocket. He resolved to ride leisurely to the bridge, cut through the guard, if It did not prove too strong, and then trust to the spur. The town was thronged with military, but no one paid the slightest attention to him. As he logged along very nonchalantly, more contented with the prospect than a few days before he would have thought possible. Bruce awoke the echoes by

possible, Bride awage the school of neighing loudly. "Now, old man, what did you do that for?" whispered William. He looked ahead and was stricken

meechless for the moment by seeing Frances Wentworth on her horse, with out doubt a prisoner, two troopers rid-ing on either side of her and a young officer in front. She had unquestions bly seen him, for her brow was wrinkled with anxiety, but her eyes gazed steadily past him into the distance. As he made toward the party they flashed one look of appeal upon him, which said as plainly as words, heaven's sake, ride on and do not rec-ognize me!" But the young man was oblivious to everything except the fact that she was in some trouble

"Where are you going with this la-

dy?" he demanded of the officer.
"You may well ask," said the man in no accent of pleasure. "We have come across country to Carlisle under orders from one in authority, and now we must hale her back to Durham where General Cromwell is stationed and those are the orders of some one

"But it is all a mistake!" cried Wiliam. "That's what I'm telling you," same

the man, with a short laugh

"This lady is the sister of Captain Wentworth of our army."
"So she says. Others say she is the

woman who was with the Scotch rene gade. I know nothing of it and care ess. I obey orders."
"Sir," said Frances coldly, "I bes

you not to interfere. It is a mistake that will be explained in due time, but these men must do as they are told. That much you should know."

Although her words were spoken barshly enough, her eloquent eyes were bringing him to his senses and a realization of the unwisdom and futility of his behavior. Before he could speak again, a sharp voice behind bim rang out:

Why are you lottering there?

on with you!"
Without turning he knew who the speaker was, and if he had not, the gleam of fear in the girl's eyes might have warned him of peril.

"This man questions my orders." said the officer. "No man has a right to question

your orders. Who is he?" Armstrong was edging away, but De Courcy spurred the horse he rode in a semicircle to cut off his retreat. In stantly the Frenchman raised a shout that echoed through the streets of the town and arrested every foot within

hearing.
"The Scot! The Scot!" he roared. "Stop that man; never mind the wom-an. After him. Sound the signal and close the bridge. The thousand pounds are mine!"

Now Bruce was doing his best down the main street of Carlisle. A dozen shots spattered fire harmlessly, and a In the morning the rain was again big bell began to toll. Armstrong alling steadily. He reconnoitered his was well ahead of the troopers who followed him, and he gained ground at every stride. The pursuers were continually augmented from each lane and alley and came thundering after the flying man like a charge of cavalry. A turn in the road brought the bridge in sight, and Armstrong saw it was guarded only at the end nearest him, and that merely by two lone pikemen. He would mow them down like grass, he said to himself as he drew his sword.

"Stand, aside," he yelled. "The Scot is loose, and we're after him."

The men jumped aside, glad they were not called upon to arrest such a progress as they beheld coming down upon them. It was apparently one of their own officers who commanded them, and there was neither time to think or question. As the horse's hoofs struck the bridge the deep crash of a cannon boomed from the castle, and before the fugitive reached the

center there arose at the other end of the bridge-he could not guess from whence they came—a troop of horse, as if the thunder of the gun had called the company magically from the earth. Bruce stopped on the crown of the bridge at a touch of the rein, quivering with excitement, raised his head and gave a snort of defiance at the blockude ahead of him. Armstrong glanced back; the bridge had closed on him like a trap, both ends stopped by forces impossible for one man to con-

"That cannon shot did it. Well planned." he growled to himself, his horse now drawn across the bridge, alert for the word of command whatever it night be. Below the swollen Eden, lipping full from bank to bank, rolled yellow and surly to the sea. Right and left at either end of the bridge stood a mass of steel clad men, impregnable as the walls of the castle ilself. De Courey sprang off his horse and advanced with a valor which Armstrong, sitting there, apparently calm, had not given him credit for.
"He's my man!" he cried. "Shoot

him dead if he raises his hand?" Then to the Scot: "Surrender quietly. You have no chance. A score of muskets tre turned on you."

"If they shoot some of them will wing you. Better warn them not to fire," replied Armstrong mildly, as if proffering to a friend advice which did not concern himself.

"Do you surrender?" "Come and take me if you are anxtous for the thousand pounds. It's

worth the money."

The Frenchman hesitated, enging cautiously along the parapet, so that if his friends shot he would be as much as possible aside from the line of fire Seemingly his confidence in their marksmanship had not been augmented by Armstrong's warning.

"If you raise your hand to a weap-on," said De Courcy, "they will fre on you, and I cannot stop them. They will not wait my word."

"I know. I shall not raise my hand." The Frenchman dashed forward and spized the bridle of Bruce.

"Come quietly!" he shouted, "I will," said Armstrong. He leaned forward, said sharply to his horse, "Over, my lad!" and smote him a rising blow on the shoulder with his open hand. The horse raised his powerful front and stood poised for a moment like a statue, then launched himself into space. As De Courcy felt his feet leave the stones he let go the rein and fell sprawling on the parapet, but Armstrong leaned over and grasped him by the loose folds of his doublet.

"Come down with me, you traitor!" he cried. There was a scream of terror, and the next instant the river roared in Armstrong's ears. came to the surface he shook his head like a spaniel, swept the water from his eyes and looked aloft at the great bridge. The parapet was lined with troopers, all stricken motioniess as if they had been transformed to stone. De Courcy, one moment affoat, shricked for help, then sank again. Armstrong knew that the paralysis on the bridge would not last long, and he turned his horse toward the bank of raw clay.

"No one in command up there ap-trently," he muttered. "We must parently," he muttered. make the most of it, old man."

The panting horse, breathing laboriously, essayed the bank and slipped back. Armstrong let loose his sodden cloak and flung it on the flood, turning the horse that he might take the ascent at an angle. The crowd still stared at him as if it were a show they had come out to sec. Bruce, his feet once more on firm ground, shook his mane and gave forth a wild whinny of delight. Now the voice of command came in a blast of anger from the bridge:

"After him, you fools! What are you staring at?"

"Too late, my lads, I think," ventured William as he leaped his horse across the ditch that divided the fields from the road. Once the followers came near him, and he turned in his saddle threatening them with his pistols, and they, forgetting that his powder was water soaked, fell back.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE warder of Traquair castle sought the earl in his library, where he sat an anxious man. with many documents spread

"Yer lordship, there's a soldler in the uniform of the English rehels at th' gates wha says he's a freen o' Crom-

mie's and begs a word wi' ye."

"Ah!" said the earl, frowning.

"They've caught poor Armstrong, then, and now, in addition to our troubles, we'll need to bargain with that flend Nall to save his neck. Everything is against us." "He may be an Englisher, but he's

got a Scotch accent as broad as the

"He's one of our countrymen fighting for Cromwell, and therefore thought by that shrewd villain the better emissary Bring him in

When William and the warder came in together, a moment or two passed before the earl recognized his visitor Then he sprang forward and held out both his bands.

"In heaven's name, Armstrong, is this you?" he cried. "What have they done to you? Save us all! Who has accoutered you like this?"

"The necessities of the chase, Traquair. This is a disguise, and, although you saw through it, I'm happy to think I deluded Jock Tamson

"Lost!" cried Tamson, peering for "Ye'll never threep doon ma throat that this is Wull Armstrong.

"Sir William, if you please, Tam-son," corrected the new knight. "The title was bestowed upon me by his majesty himself, and I shall expect that deference from the lewer orders Tamson, which the designation calls for. Is the castle tallor out of work, Traquair?

"My whole wardrobe is at your disposal, Will."

"Nothing in it would fit me, and I am a thought particular about a new dress, as I have lost all self respect in this one. I may borrow a hat from you, if you have one of the latest Bill, it isn't duds, but food, that is the first necessity. I've had nothing the first necessity. I've had nothing all day but a hurried drink out of the

"They're preparing supper for you now, and I'll bear you company when it's ready. I'm eager to hear what befell. So the king knighted you. beed, he might have gone farther than that and made you a marquis or a duke at the same cost."

"Oh, he offered me anything in his gift if I brought the commission safely through to you-a promise that I'm thinking I'll never trouble him to redeem. Nevertheless, here's the packet, a little damp, but none the worse for that."

He placed the cause of all the trouble on the table, and Traquair turned It over and over in his hands, with no great delight in its possession, as the messenger thought. The earl sighed as he opened it at last and slowly perused its contents in silence, laying it on the table again when he had finished

'You're a wonderful man, William,' he said. "If every one in Scotland did his duty as thoroughly as you do it, we would soon place the king on his throne

"Is there may " " " backing?" "More tradilic and the old trouble and the new trouble, every one pulling his own way and in all directions, thinking only of Limself and never by any chance of the interests of the

"May I tell Cromwell that? He seemed at some pains to intercept a billet that you receive but lightly. "Tell Cromwell! You're never going

to write to that scoundrel?" "I intend to see him before the week

is past."
"What! You're not such a fool as to put yourself in Cromwell's clutch

again?" "Cromwell's not such a fool as to hang me. If he did, it would but unite

your wavering hosts like an invasion of Scotland." "Have you actually seen him?"
"I met him the first day I crossed

the border. I saw him once again, and I traveled over most of England on a pass from his own hand. Cromwell and I have a mutual respect for each other by this time, but there are some matters of difference between us that I think will best be settled by word of mouth, so I'm off day after tomorrow to foregather with him. I cannot go sooner because my new gear will not be ready, and I want to give the general time to withdraw his troops from across the country so that I may come on him in other fettle than as a pris-

"Who is the woman, Will? I knew you would go clean daft when you met

"Never you mind. As the border is a land of nobility and romance, we will call her an earl's daughter to please 7011.

"More like some peasant girl who assisted you to escape from your ene-

At this point, greatly to the delight of Armstrong, his supper was an-nounced, and Traquair, with his arm over the shoulder of his guest, led him to the dining room.

> CHAPTER XXXII. NIGHT and a day and a night rejuvenated the tired man and

his horse. Clothed and in his right mind he was once more the guilant borderer, ready to face whatever fortune had in store for him; on this occasion, so Traquair said, more superbly attired than ever had been the case before, but Armstrong held that this was merely interested praise of the castle tailor. Traquair ndenvored to persuade him not to trust himself again on English soil, but his advice was unheeded, as is usually the fate of unasked counsel. Traquair wished him to take a body guard of a score or more, but Arm strong pointed out that unless be had an army at his back able to defeat Cromwell's forces all other assistance

was useless. When Armstrong had once gone over a road he needed no other guide than his own memory and instinct of He made directly for the farm steading where first he had been arrested, and found it deserted; then took the route over which his captors Corbiton Manor before darkness set in. This plan was frustrated by the fact that he had allowed too scant time for cordon across the country to be withdrawn.

About midday Armstrong caught sight of the first large body of men and he was compelled to hide for sev eral hours in a depression on the moo until they and the danger were past. This delay retarded his arrival at Corbiton Manor until after nightfall, when the full moon shone upon the ancient mansion, instead of the silver crescent which houg in the western sky when last he visited the place. It seemed incredible that the space of time could have been so short, for the events of a life were crowded into the interval. As he approached the ancient house the challenge of a sentinel brought him to stand and called from the hall sev-

"Is Cromwell here?" asked the new

"This is the headquarters of his excellency General Cromwell," said one of the officers, with some severity in his tone, a rebuke to the questioner's offhand method of designation.
"That's the man I mean," replied

Armstrong. "I never heard there were two of the name or the kind. Well, tell him that William Armstrong, who carried the commission from the king to Scotland, is here and requires a private conference with him."

The chief officer hesitated for a mo ment, then turned and disappeared within the mansion, while Armstrong dismounted and gave to the soldier who took his horse minute instructions touching the treatment of the animal. "You are all good horsemen," said

the visitor in his most genial accents, "and will doubtless respect Bruce here, whatever you think of his master, for this is the charger that louped over the parapet of Carlisle bridge, and, after that heat the best wen had in your

eavairy in a race for the border. If your chief should come to a disagreement with me, take care of the borne at least, for you haven't another like

blu." The horse was led away, palpably admired by all the men, for them stroked and patted his flank. speaking soothingly to him. William stood with his hands in his pockets, the center of a ring of armed men, his gay dress in striking contrast to the more sober uniform of his guards. Cromwell was taking his time making up his mind, and the young man thought this delay was not an encournging sign. He had thrust his head between the lion's jaws, and the minutes that passed before he could know whether the brute was going to bite or not were irksome to him, especially as there was now nothing to do but awalt

Armstrong was ushered into the huge room which he remembered so well. and found Cromwell sitting alone at the table, as if he had never left it Even the two candles stood where they had been placed before, but the face the seated man seemed more inscrutable, more stern than he recollected it. Armstrong swept off his feathered hat most courteously as he approached the table, bowed and, standing at ease on the spot he had formerly occupied,

eral lifted his heavy eyes and, al-though his firm mouth remained immobile, the slightest suspicion of a twinkle scintillated for one brief moment in his searching glance.

"Good evening. You wished to see me?"

purpose." "You are out of employment, perhaps, and are looking for re-engage-

man I should come to for a recommendation. In a manner of speaking, you are in the right. I have been riding hard this while back for other folk, and now I have taken a bit of journey on my own account. You see my case is"—
"I will state the case," interrupted
Cromwell menacingly. "You stood here and lied to me.

"You stood here and lied to me. You came as a spy, mixing with affairs

and that he will be, until he dies, your king as wetl as mine." "You delivered the king's message to

Traquair?" "Yes. That's what I went for."

come to me, thinking I will allow you to return?"

"Say confidence, rather. I am very sure you will allow me to return.

a mixture of impudence as well—the mait and the hops. It never crossed your mind that it was a dungeon you were approaching?"

just the fittle fillip that Scotland needs at the present moment. I'd like to see ye hang me! There's poor Traquair at his wit's end for discouragement through dissension among the people and their leaders. You hang me and you've done the trick for him."

army?" "1 will not."

"I am, but I prefer to engage under Traquair's hanner if he raises it." "Against me?"

"Just that."

"You are right. The way is clear to Scotland, to Oxford, or where you please. What have you come to me

"For Frances Wentworth."

'I thought as much. In this I cam oblige you. With you I have nothing to do, and you are at liberty. That wench of Wentworth's stands on a different footing, masmuch as she proved traitor to her own. I shall do nothing to injure her, but she shall taste captivity until she confesses her

work you set for her." "I set no work for her. "Twas given

to her brother, and his folly brought

ampton; thus I say you set her to the task, and well she performed it. If your men had done your bidding as faithfully, I had never crossed the

and more honest than you; she admits

"I say she is a true woman," cried Armstrong, red anger flushing his brow. The hot border blood sprang into mastery for the first time during their controversy, and he failed to note that Cromwell remained cold as at the beginning, and might be negotiated with, if he had remembered the commander's resolve to enlist the Scot in his service. But before the general could give hint of a bargain, the impetuousity of the younger man left him only the choice of killing the Scot where he atood, or apparently succumbing to him, a most dangerous alternative had Armstrong to deal with one less schooled in the repression of his feelings than Cromwell. The ill advised borderer dropped his hat eliently to the floor, flashed forth his sword and presented it at his opponent's

"They tell me you wear concealed armor"-his voice was quiet in its

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE,)

the laste. At last the officer reappeared, dismissed the guard and said curtly to the prisoner:

"Follow me."

"Good evening, general." The gen-

"Yes, general, and have come from Scotland this very day for no other

"Well, general, if I was, you are the

"You sat there and did the same by

that did not concern gon."
"Parties me, general. I took service for my king, and you will be good enough to remember that Charles is king of Scotland, even if it pleases you to forget that he is king of England,

"And you have the impudence to

"Yes, confidence is the word, but with

"I thought if you did anything it would be hanging."
"And why not?" "Because my death by rope would be

For some moments the general kept

silence, then he said abruptly: "Will you take a commission in my

"I thought you were a fighter."

"And you think I will let you go?"
"I'll take my oath on it."

"She is no traitor, but did well the

her into the business." "You gave your consent at North

"You are quibbling. She is a traitor,

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# How Thomas Held Nashville

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer, t T Nashville Dec. 15 and 16, 1884. Thomas gave the Confederates in the west their Waterloo, The scene was within 140 miles from the old buttlefield of Mill Springs, where three years before he had indicted upon them a Bull Run disaster. Thomas' victory at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1802, was the first clean and decisive Federal art-umph of the war. Nushville wiped out for good a Confederate army which for 100 days in front of Atlanta had baffled Sherman, with his immense columns of battalions and squadrons. Only in these two battles did Thomas wield the supreme command. Both were fought to a finish, and what was more-a thing rare in this war-in both cases the enemy was thoroughly routed and his active capacities destroyed,

Hood's army was at a disadvantage before Nashville, it is true, but chance might play into the hands of that bold leader. Thomas closed every loophole against chance. He fortified the hills south of the city in a manner that would enable an improvised corps of noncombatants to hold it and prepared his active force to compass Hood's destruction. The Confederate leader drew up his lines on a range of hills corre-sponding to those fortified by Thomas and opposed redoubt by redoubt.

son's cavalry lying in this order from left to right: Woods, Smith, Schofield, Wilson. Hood also had three and Forrest's cavalry. Stewart's corps opposed Schofield, Lee's opposed Smith and Cheatham's Wood. The first stroke by Thomas was to launch Wilson and Schofield, whose lines adjoined, around Hood's left flank to envelop it. Simultaneously Steedman's division of colored troops on the Federal left charged upon Hood's right flank, brenking through the line. Wilson's and Scho field's men went on Irresistibly, taking outworks and storming hill redoubts until they were close upon Stewart's main intreachments. Moving south and then southeast, they formed a line at right angles with Smith, who pushed his line forward at the angle, carrying a heavy hill and earthwork and breaklng in the salient of Hood's line, which turned sharply from a north facing to a west, the latter protected by a stone wall. Nightfall found the combatants standing with locked horns. Every-thing which Thomas' men had at-tempted had been carried with a rush, but they saw plenty to warn them from attempting too much, and the places stormed or taken were key points to sections of the Confederate line. Never more than two brigades

assaulted together, McMillen's, Hub-

Thomas had three corps besides Wil-



GENERAL THOMAS DIRECTING THE ATTACK ON HOOD'S LINES.

breastwork by breastwork. He was in position Dec. 3, and the Federal authorities at Washington, including Grant, assumed that Thomas was intending to stand siege. Almost hour-ly Thomas received from Washington or from Grant's headquarters impatient and nagging telegrams, with sucgestions and appeals to do something to raise the siege, but Thomas' army was then an improvised one, made up of Smith's division from west of the Mississippi, Schofield's Twenty-third and Wood's Fourth corps, partly from Sherman's column and partly from gar-rison camps, with Wilson's cavairy, a new command, lacking horses and equipments as well as perfect organization and drill. It was upon this latter arm that Thomas counted for finishing blows when the time came. So while Hood was adding to his earthworks and parapets and vainly hoping for reenforcements, and urgent demands were made from Federal headquarters hundreds of miles away that Thomas should act, the Rock of Chickamauga said: "Let Hood fortify. Let Washington howl. I'll act when I am ready."

His plan of campaign had been set tled upon by the 6th and orders given move. Hood's operations, however led to a brief delay in order to shift positions of Federal troops on the long lines and mass the strongest battallons on the right. The day fixed for attack opened with a storm of freezing sleet. which in time covered the earth with a crust of slippery frozen mud or ice. A campaign to the death was out of the question under such circumstance Hood's troops and artillery could stand in their fixed firm tracks, while Thomas' would need to struggle and climb up the icy slopes and over glassy lakes in order to dislodge them. Thomas said again in answer to renewed demands from headquarters, "I will act when ready."

Grant wired that he must move against Hood or turn over his command to the next in rank: The grim old veteran replied that he would submit to removal and to the charge of disobedience to orders without a murmur, but move against Hood he would not until all was ready. A successor, General Logan, had been placed at call near by, and Grant himself started for Nashville. But the ice blockade gave way before melting weather on the 14th, and Thomas hastened to notify his chiefs that the enemy would be ut-

The antagonists were about equal in numbers and aggregated 40,000 a side.

Cruel Samehaw.

bard's and Hill's brigades of MeArthur's division, Smith's corps and Coon's dismounted brigade of cavalry were the heroes of the right. They vaulted the barriers together, mingling their cheers and dividing the trophies of conquest without reckoning which got there first or struck the harder Steedman's white brigade under Colonel Grosvenor and Colonel Morgan's colored troops did the same on the left, secupying the attention of Cheatham's antire corps throughout the

Hood formed a new line during the night of the 15th from a half mile to a mile in the rear of the first. His right rested on Overton's hill, his left on the height now called Shy's hill. with a sharp return south for 80 or 100 rods. There was every temptation for Thomas to order an attack all along the line, but he was not such a tyro in Acting on the principle that when salients and bastions are conquered all lying between must go, too, tier blows were concentrated. He gave no new orders to his corps commanders iv. leaving them discretion in currying out the orders of the day before-namely, to push the enemy. He rode from point to point seeing for himself. Wilson's cavalry continued its march until it outflanked Hood's left, held by Cheatham's troops. In order to check Wilson, Cheatham drew men from Shr's hill in the angle just at the time when the Federal butteries were razing its walls. Bates' Tennesseeans rushed down from the right to defend it, but at that moment Mc-Arthur saw the chance offered and sent McMillen's brigade to storm it. Two other Federal brigades followed Mc-Millen, but strong as they came they had to reckon with the Twentieth Tennessee (Confederate) before seizing the prize. That regiment, led by Colone.
W. W. Shy, disputed every inch of the soil. Shy was killed, and his men slowly gave ground without a single reserve to fall back upon. The angle was broken, and Smith's and Schofield's men advanced with comparative ease, although some of the Confederate redoubts only yielded to the logic of the bayonet. Briefly, the whole Confederate left was crushed in like an eggshell before the middle of the after Officers and men no longer thought of holding their line, but of reaching the roads leading south before Wilson's cavalry cut them off. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Premier Bullour is getting fleshy. He

Reason for Dejection.

has been slender beretofore

"Here," said Mrs. Bickers, who had been reading the paper, "is an account of a man who chopped his wife up and fed her to the chickens. Wasn't that perfectly dreadful?"

"I should say it was," replied Bickers," I hope the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals got his trail immediately."—Smart Set.

"Don't feel so cut up about it, Mr. Skemer," said Miss Roxley, after rejecting him, "I'm not the first girl you ever loved, nor, I venture to say, am I likely to be the last."

"No," he sighed disconsolately. "but you're the richest."—Milwaukee Wistonsin.

#### OVER THE BORDER.

CONTINUED PROM SECOND PAGE.

will not help you. No human power can avail you at this moment, for if you cry out my blade advances, and a bit of your backbone sticks to the point of it. You see I cannot help my self, but must kill you unless I get your promise."

Cromwell sat rigid, not a muscle of face or body moving. The sword was held as stendy as a beam of the roof. "I implore you to need me," con-

tinued the young man, seeing the other did not intend to speak. "I implore you, as if I were on my bended knees before you, and my life in your hands, instead of yours in mine. Will you let the great affairs of state be jeopardized to thwart two lovers? With you slain. the king wins, for there is none in England can fill your place. Have you sons and daughters of your own that your heart goes out to? Think of them, and be kind to us."

"Will you marry the girl?"

knot us."

"Surely, surely." "Here, hefore you depart together?" "Here and now, if there is one to

"You know that a promise given under coercion does not hold?"

"I know it well, but the word of General Cromwell is enough for me, once it is passed, however given."

"Then take down your sword; I promise, and am well rid of you both."
With a deep sigh of relief Armstrong sheathed his sword and lifted his hat from the door. Cromwell rose from bis chair and paced twice up and down the long room between the great moonlit windows and the table. He paused in his march, looked up at the dim gal-

lery and said: "Cobb, come down."

Armstrong's amazement, who thought be had been alone with the general, he heard lurching heavy steps come clumping down the wooden stair, and a trooper, with primed musket in his hand, stood before his master.

"Cobb, why did you not shoot this man dead when you saw him draw his sword?"

Because, excellency, you did not give the signal."
"If I had, what then?"

"He was a dead man before he could move an arm or your finger was on the table again."

"You have done well. That is what I like-exact obedience and no panie. Keep your lips closed. Go and tell your solonel to come here."

The man withdrew and Cromwell renumed his walk, making no comment on the brief dlalogue. William blew a long whistle, then he laughed a little. When the colonel came in, Cromwell turned to him and said;

"Is that malignant brawler, chaplain to Lord Rudby, in the cells yet?"
"Yes, excellency,"

"Tell your men to clear out the chapel at once and light it. There are some ctores in it, I think, and bring the revrend graybeard to me. In a few moments the colonel re-

turned, accompanied by an aged clergyman, who, despite his baggard and careworn look and bent shoulders, cast a glance of hatred at the general which seemed to entitle him to the epithet Cromwell had bestowed upon him. To this silent defiance Cromwell paid no attention, but said to him:

"Sir, you may earn your liberty tonight by marrying two young people in the chapel,"

"That will I not," returned the clergy man stoutly, "and all your tyranny cannot compel me to do so." "The wench," continued Cromwell,

unmoved, "you already know. She is Frances Wentworth, daughter of the late Earl of Strafford. The groom stands here before you--William Armstrong, a Sect, who has but lately earried a message from the man Charles, at Oxford, to Traquair on the border, I should hang him, but he prefers the noose you can tie to one my hands might prepare,"

The old elergyman looked at Armstrong with an interest he had not dis played on entering the room, "Have you, then, seen his gracious

majesty the king?" "Yes, reverend sir, and but a few days ago."

carried his message safe through those rebellious hordes now

"There was some opposition, but I won through, thanks to my horse."
"And thanks, no doubt, to your own

loyal courage. God bless you, sir, and God save the king. The lady you have chosen is worthy of you, as you of her In God's shattered temple I will marry you, if its walls remain."

When the colonel came in with Frances the girl turned a frightened took upon the group as she saw who stood there.

"Oh," she cried impulsively, "I told you not to come." 'Tis you who are to obey, not he,"

said Cromwell harshly. "He has come for you. Will you marry him?" The girl allowed her eyes to seek the floor and did not answer him. Even in the candle light her cheeks burned rosy

"Come, come," cried Cromwell impatiently, "yes, or no, wench."
"I will not have her so addressed by

any," spoke up Armstrong, stoutly stepping forward, but the girl flashed a glance from her dark eyes on the commander. "Yes," she said, with decision, then

directed her look on her lover, and so to the floor again.

With that Cromwell strode out and led the way to the chapel, so hastily converted from a storeliouse to its for-mer purpose. The old divine took his place with the young people before him, the group of officers in the dimness near the door. Cromwell, however, stood near the girl. "Slip off one of your rings and give

it to this pastor," he whispered to her. "We are short of such gear here, and I doubt if your man ever thought of it.

Frances, without a word, selected from the number on her fingers that which had been her mother's wedding ring, and handed it to the clergyman

"Dearly beloved, we are gathered to-gether here in the sight of God, and in the face of this congregation, to join together this man and this woman

able estate, instituted of God in the time of man's innocency, signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwist Christ and his church; which holy estate Christ adorned and beauti-

that he wrought in Cana of Galilee."

As the sonorous words resounded in the ancient chapel the old man straightened himself, the former unger in his face gave way to a benignant expression and his attitude took on all the grave dignity of his calling. He went on with the service until he came to the words:

"Who giveth this woman to be mar-ried to this man?"

Cromwell stepped forward and said brusquely, "I do."

The clergyman seemed to have for gotten the commander's presence, and now paused when it was recalled to him; then he went on to the end.

Once more on horseback, and clear of Corbiton Manor, her hand stole into

"Well," he said, "which way?"

"If you are willing, I will take the way known to me, and lead you to my home; tomorrow you may take the way known to you, and lead me to yours."
"Frances, I am ready to follow wherever you lead."

And so they went forth together in the glamour of the moonlight. THE END.

Contly Meals.

The costliest meal ever served, as far as history shows, was a supper given by Aelin Verus, one of the most lavish of the latter day Roman aristocrats. The supper was only intended for a dozen persons, yet its cost was 6,000 sestertia, which would amount to £48.-\$00 in English money, or nearly a quar-

The celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman emperor of those degenerate days, to his brother Lucius cost a fraction over \$200,000. Suctorius says that this banquet consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 different fowls, besides other courses in proportion. Vitellius, fortunately for the world, did not reign very long. Other-wise the game preserves of Libya, Spain and Britain would have been ex-

ter of a million dollars.

It may not be out of place to mention here that it is recorded as a curious point of history that a single dish on the table of the Emperor Heliogabalus was worth \$200.000.

DESERT SCA ... NGERS. Each One Recess a Constant Sharp Eye on the Others,

It is probable that one never fully credits the interdependence of wild creatures and their cognizance of the affairs of their kind and other kinds. Mrs. Mary Austin, in "The Land of Little Rain," says that the scavengers of the desert all keep an eye on one

another. Never a coyote comes out of his lair to bunt, in the country of the carrion crows, but looks up lirst to see where the crows are gathering. It is a sufficient occupation for a windy morning on the listless, level mesa to watch the pair of them eying each other fur-tively, with a telerable assumption of unconcern, but no doubt with a cer tain amount of good understanding.

When the five coyotes that range the Tyon from Pasteria to Tunawat planued a relay race to bring down an antelope strayed from the band, an eagle swang down from Mount Pinos, buzzards materialized out of invisible other and hawks came trooping like small boys to a street fight. Rabbits sat up in the chaparral and cocked ears, feeling themselves quite safe for once as the hunt swung near

Nothing happens in the deep wood that the bluejays are not all agog to tell. The bank follows the badger, the coyote the carrion crow, and from their aerial stations the buzzards watch each other.

Very clean and handsome, quite belying his relationship in appearance, is Clark's crow, that scavenger and plunderer of mountain camps. It is permissible to call him by lds common name, "comp robber." He has earned it. Not content with refuse, he picks open meal sucks, filebes whole polatoes, is a gormand for bacon, drills holes in pucking cases and is daunted

by nothing short of tin. All the while he does not neglect to vituperate the chipmunks and sparrows that whisk off crumbs of comfort from under the comper's feet,

The camp robber's gray coat, black and white barred wings and slender bill, with certain tricks of perching accuse him of attempts to pass himself off as a woodpecker, but his behavior is all crow. He frequents the higher pine belts and has a noisy strident call like a lay's; and how clean he and the frisk tailed chipmunks keep the camp! No crumb or paring or bit of

eggshell goes amiss.

The cunoingest hunter is hunted in turn, and what he leaves of his kill is meat for some other.

#### OUR FINGER NAILS.

Nethod by Which They Are Formed and How They Grow

The nail is a special modification of the cuticle, the superficial cells being harder, more borny and more firmly adherent to each other than in the proper skin. The deep layer of the skin is peculiarly modified to form the bed of the nall, is highly vascular, and is studded with almost parallel ridges. the true skin overlapping the sides and root of the nail, which fits into the groove, as a watch glass into its rim. The surfaces of all these ridges are covered with growing cells which, as they flatten and change into horn, form one solid curved plate, the nail.

Nails grow both in thickness and length. The increase in thickness is caused by the formation of nerve cells on the bed of the nail; the increase in length, through the formation of no folds at the hinder part of the bed. The nail, thus constantly receiving additions from below and from behind, is slowly pushed forward over its bed till it projects beyond the end of the finger and is cut off at intervals or WOID AWAY.

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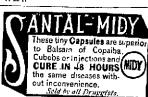
Mr. Schultze and to me one day at lunch-"What do you think of a series of comic draw: ligs dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Not an operation of a sense of commentary, ings deating with a grandfather and his two grandsons."

"Let the grandfather be the elever one of the tile. In most of the other cases the young colk have been summer than the old people upon whom they played their Joices. Let's reverse I.

The next morning he canne to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and will the name "Poxy Grandpa" in his head. The steress of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not all the steres of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not all the steres of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not all the steres of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not a feel of the series of the ser

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone

Saturday, December 10. 1904.

All the boat lines operated by the New Haven R. R. Co. are now under one head, the property of the New England Navigation Company, a Connecticut corporation of which Charles S. Mellen is president.

Mrs. Chadwick, in some respects, the most remarkable woman of the century when accosted on a criminal charge could not get bail of \$17,000, notwithstanding she has been able to negotiate loans of millions, and so had to go to

The state returning board are still at it. They expect to get the Presidential vote counted today. Then they will try and see who is elected Congressman in the second district. After that their labors for this year will be com-

There seems to be considerable comment over the action of the City Conucil Tuesday in declining to award the street lighting contract to the lowest bidder. It is claimed that the rejected contract would have saved the city five thousand dollars.

Roosevelt received 7,647,932 votes for President, Parker got 5, 175, 957. Roosevelt's plurality is 2,471,975. In 1990, McKinley had 7,217,810 votes and Bryan 6,357,826. McKinley's plurality was 859,984. Roosevelt received 430,-122 more votes than McKinley, and Parker 1,181,869 less than Bryan.

Thirteen cities in Massachusetts held municipal elections Tuesday. Most of them went Republican, and all voted for license with the exception of Brockton, Quincy, and Waltham. Mayor Ashley of New Bedford, who may be said to represent no party except the Ashley party, was elected for the eleventh time.

The incoming Connecticut legislature will be asked to grant franchises for electric railways paralleling the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's air line between New Haven and Putnam, Coun., via Middletown and Willimantic, and the same company's shore line between Branford and East Lyme, Conn. The former line will be extended to Boston and the latter will be extended to Providence, R. I.

Gen. Miles is a good Yankee for looking out for the dollars. As a retired Lieutenant General his pay is \$8,250. When he goes on Gov. Douglas' staff of Massachusetts, as he expects to do, he will draw the salary of an active officer of the U. S. Army, or \$11,000 with liberal allowances for quarters, fuel and forage. In addition to that he will draw \$3,600 from the State of Massachusetts which is the salary of the Adjutant General.

Governor Douglas will not do much speech making himself, says the New Bedford Standard, preferring to be a businese governor. He says he has a bigh optulon of Lieutenaut Governor Guild's abilities as a speaker at social and state occasions, and will probably ask Mr. Guild to be his representative at most of these affairs. The choice reflects credit on the governor's good seuse, as the lieutenant governor is an unusually taking speaker. It also warrants the hape that the Massachu-setts administration may have a year of good feeling. Everybody is going to be good to everybody.

The agony is now over and Mr. Utter is found to have been elected Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations on November 8, by a plurality of 856 votes; not so large as we could wish but it will answer. Mr. Utter got 83,821 votes, and Gov. Garvin had 32,965. There were 4,457 blank votes for Governor and 898 defective ones, Secretary of State Bennett ran about 6000 votes ahead of his ticket and General Treasurer Read about 4,500. On the vote for Lieutenaut Governor there were 6,285 blank ballots. All of which bears out our statement that enough voters are disfranchised every year to change the result of the election if they all or even a majority of them belonged to either of the two leading

#### Fall River Situation.

Fall River reports say manufacturers have now begun in earnest the work of attempting to break the strike. The lubor leaders have taken the initiative in inducing operatives to leave their work, after they have gone back voluntarity, by promising them special support. This they have been able to accomplish because of the arrival of

accomplish because of the arrival of money from the American Federation of Labor and other sources.

In some mills where the extra loom system was imposed quickly steps are being retraced and weavers are being offered a fewer number of fooms at a rate less than the wage reduction called for. In some mills fixed pay is being allowed for weavers until conditions become more settled. Overseers and second hands in the mills are taking up the work with more vim and in the next two weeks the results of their labors will be more apparent.

next two weeks the results of their labors will be more apparent.
The condition of business bide fair to improve materially after the first of the year and there is good reason why the mill men want to get their mills in operation. There is no talk of a compromise among them and the disposition to ignore the unions is growing.

#### The President's Message

The message discloses in every line the spirit of the President's declared doctrine of the "square deal." What he says in regard to the industrial problems, the questions of wealth, of corporations, of capital and of labor, is fair, sound and in the interest of public order and business stability. The spirit of the President's message is best indicated by what he says in regard to the Bureau of Corporations. This is the publicity bureau of the government, the establishment of which has been feared so much by many of our industrial corporations. And yet the President says in regard to its policy that the aim is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by the "co-operation, not antagonism," by "constructive legislation," not "destructive prosecution," by the conservative investigation of law and fact and by the refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Moreover, he declares that the method of making public the results of the investigations by this bureau affords under the law a means for the protection of private rights. Congress will have all the facts, except such us would give to another corporation information which would injure the legit-imate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual su-

periority and thrift.
In view of the widespread luterest taken now in the affairs of the great insurance companies, the President's recommendation that Congress consider whether the power of the Bureau of Corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance is of extreme interest and suggestiveness.

The President makes no declaration in regard to the tariff. It is known that personally he favors a reasonable tariff revision, and he is disposed to take steps in that direction provided he can secure guarantees of sufficient support within his own party to enable him to put the matter through. If ne finds that the prospects of success in the tariff revision is favorable, it may be expected that he will at a later period make the subject of the tariff the theme of a special message, and he has had the question of calling a special session of Congress next year under advisement.

The President argues at great length in favor of a foreign policy based upon the idea of peace with justice. He deciares that the United States has no "land-hunger" and entertains no projects as regards other nations, save such as are for their welfare. He points with pride to the negotiations of many arbitration treaties with other countries. But in carrying out this policy of peace with justice he urges as a fundamental necessity the maintenauce of a strong navy in order to give respect and strength to all efforts of the government in the direction of peace and good will. He says that it is contemp-tible for a nation as for an individual to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes or to take positious that are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force. Speaking of the western hemisphere, he says if a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency it need fear no interference from the United States, but the chronic wrong-doing in America, as elsewhere, ultimately requires intervention and, in flagrant cases, the exercise of an international police power.

The following are the principal points of the message:

The cost of doing government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

All encouragement should be given labor organizations so long as they are conducted with decent regard for the rights of others. The ever-increasing casualty list up-

on railroads is a matter of grave con-cern, and urgently calls for action by Congress.

The American people need to continue

to show the very qualities that they have shown—moderation, good souse, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, in eliminating, or, at least, in minimizing, whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interestate commerce in the conduct of

great corporations.

We should not permit overcrowding in cities.

There should be severe child labor

and factory inspection laws.

All questions of tariff and finance sink into utter insignificance when compared with the tremendous, the vital importance of trying to shape conditions to that the duties of the man as the breadwinner and of the woman as the worker and housewife can be fulfill-ed under reasonably favorable circum-

It is desirable to enact a proper ua-

tional quarantine law.

Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold, at the option of the holder.

There should be a comprehensive re-

There should be a complement of vision of the naturalization laws.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind.

Laws should be enacted directed against bribery and corruption in

federal elections.

against bribery and corruption in federal elections.
Alaska should have a delegate in Congress.
The goal to set before us as a nation is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm.

He earnestly recommends that there be no hait in the work of upbuilding the American navy.
Our voice is now potent for peace, and it is so potent because we are not afraid of war.

Washington Matters.

Topics of Conversation at the Capital— Good Feeling by Democrats for the President.-Roosevelt in Kind to Animals-Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1904.

The two great topics of conversation in this city are the opening of Congress next Monday and the coming inauguration, which is but twelve weeks away and promises to be an unusually imposing and stupendone affair. There are five great questions for this Congress to dispuse of—tauff revision, merch ant marme subsidies, reciprocity, now to increase the revenue and how to keep down expenditures. Congress will be in session but 90 days, with 11 weeks of again if work, or eliminating the holidays, 66 working days. And during this short time legislation will be asked for by impatient promoters outside of the regular appropriation bills. Under the circumstances much desirable legislation must go over until next December. While many Congressmen, both Republican and Democrats, are calling at the White House to extend greetings to the President, they take the opportunity to express their opinion about tariff revision. Mr. Jones, of Washington, says that in his state the Republicans presched prosperity, giving the credit to a protective tariff. He adds, (From Our Regular Correspondent.) tariff revision. Mr. Jones, of Washington, says that in his state the Republicans presched prosperity, giving the credit to a protective tariff. He adds, "We cannot have revision for a few people in Maesachusetts." The Representatives from West Virginis vay no revision of the tariff is needed or desired in that State. Senator Fulton, of Oregon, takes the same view. Senator McComas of Md, regards an extra session as unnecessary. Thus far the weight of opholon made public is against revision before next December. But there are States and Statesmen yet to be heard from.

It is graiffying to record the good feeling which exists between Democratic members of Congress and the President. Besides meeting him cordially they bring a number of invitations for him to visit the South next spring. One of these comes from the Chamber of Commerce in Louisville, Ky. Gen. Fughingh Lee says to hope to see the President in Virginia; and it is known that he intends to meet the citizens of New Orleans and make a tour through Texas. That the President does not

remains in viginia, and it is referenced in the intends to meet the citizens of New Oricans and make a tour through Texas. That the President does not longer the South is evidenced by the amouncement that he intends to appoint a grandson of Stonewall Jackson, and the son of the Macou, Ga., postmaster, cadets at West Point. And he says he hopes the grandson of Jackson will show the military genus of his grandfather. His graceful action, also, in providing a place for the venerable Confederate General, Senator Cockrell of Missouri at a salary of \$7,500, is warmly appreciated by the veterans in gray.

Congress will endeavor to devise ways and means for increasing the Ivv.

ways and means for increasing the revenue of the Government. The imposition of heavy tonings taxes, as proposed by the Merchant Marine Commission, it is thought will add an annual revenue of \$5,000,000. The abolition of the nue of \$5,000,000. The abolition of the Army transport system is likely to be recommended, and, if accomplished, it will decrease expenses and permit American owners of private vessels to do the business. It is proposed to tax grape brandy used for the purpose of fortifying wines. Last year no less than \$4,73,446 gallous were admitted to this country free. A tax of \$1.10 would yield a revenue of \$3,820,790. Its also recommended that wood sicohol should be taxed. At one time electrical size of the tax of 10 cents a pound this revenue has fallen to \$279,991. An attempt will be made to reduce the tax. The total internal revenue at \$230,next lisual year is estimated at \$230,-

next lises! year is estimated at \$230,-000,000.

Among the bills which will be introduced the coming session are Mr. Overstreet's for the protection of the President of the United States. When Congress adjourned this bill was in conference. The pure food bill will be called up, but has sleuder chances of being adopted. Some of its requirements are considered to be too drastic. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have a big fobby in Washington, uighny the passage of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill to control interstate traffic in Inquer; the Macomber bill forbidding the selling of Inquer in Government buildings and soldier's homes, and the bill prohibiliting the opium traffic. These women also want Senator Smoot unseated. Congressman Green of Massachusetts, will introduce a bill making hours of lator throughout the United States uniform. This is a for loru bope as it would require a constitutional amendment.

The Supreme Court this week listened to the arguments in the case of Senator Burton, of Kausas, who was tried on the charge of receiving com-

Senator Burton, of Kaness, who was tried on the charge of receiving com-pensation from persons for representing them before the Post Office Department. them before the It will not surprise some if the Supreme Court reverses the action of the lower court, and the Senator escapes upon a technicality concerning jurisdiction. It was maintained at the hearing that the United States is not a parly in interest in the case.

The President of the Society for the The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in this city, Mr. C. A. Snow, informs your correspondent that President Roosevelt is actively interested in the promotion of kindness to animals. In a recent message to Congress he recommended that special care and kindness be shown superannuated horses and mules, that had been in Government service. He is opposed to docking or be shown superannuated horses and mules, that had been in Government service. He is opposed to docking or shearing horses. While the President is known as a hunter, it will be remembered that he has hunted only ferocious and carniverous antimals—those that are destructive to deer, sheep and cattle. He does not shoot small birds or game. Recently a Boston paper published an account of cruelty to a Thanksgiving turkey by the Roosevelt children in the White House grounds and represented the President as enjoying the performance. There was no word of truth in the story for the turkey was killed and dressed in Rhode Island before it was shipped to Washington and the Roosevelt family did not see it until it was served on the table. As a punishment and a warping to mendacious journalists the President has ordered that the representatives of the Boston paper shall be denied access to all Government. The President is kind to all suinals. Recently while riding he heard the cries of a kitten that had fallen into a sewer. He called a colored man and paid him to rescue the little beast.

wagon, and then assists Mrs. Roosevelt to alight, helps her to her horse and gives the horse a lump of sugar. Then giving his own house a lump of sugar is mounts and they ride off at a wait fellowed by the orderly at a distance of about a hundred steps. The President's horses are serviceable but not celentations againsts. He is too good a rider to tolerate a cavorting steed.

#### Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1904.—
Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent Dec. 9 to 18, warm wave 8 to 12, cool wave 11 to 15. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 14, cross west of Rockies by close of 15, great central valleys 16 to 18, eastern states 20. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 17, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 17, great central valleys 10, enstern states 21.
This disturbance will come in at the close of a great cold wave and will be the turning point from the coldest week of the month toward the warmest week, the latter being expected near the close of the month. Following this disturbance the temperatures will go up and down as usual but more up than down, bringing quite warm weather for the season during the holidays.

Not far from New Year's day a cold Not far from New Years stay a color wave will come in from the northwest and will probably ponetrate southeast-ward as far as the Mississippi river by that day. That old wave will bring rains or snows according to lamade, fol-

that day. That old wave will bring raims or snows according to latitude, following two weeks of quite dry weather. The disturbance mentioned in first par graph above will be at its greatest force or intensity on the Pacific coast and Pacific slope not far from 15th and at the same time the preceding disturbance will be at its greatest intensity on the Atlantic coast and eastern slope of the Alleghanies.

The cold wave that will reach Meridian 90 not far from 20 will be quite general but not severe. Low temperatures will follow date of this bulletin but weather will not be very stormy.

My crop-weather calculations for 1905 will be completed about December 15. Last half of Jannary will bring ucusually severe winter storms. April will bring some of the most destructive tornadoes of recent years, detailed forecasts of which will be given later. May will bring musual weather extremes not favorable to crope in many sections. July and August will not be months the past four years.

Sumptisous Southern Railway Service

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Sumptious Southern Railway Service

On Monday, January 9, 1905, the sumptuous Florida winter tourist train, the "Southern's Palm limited," will leave New York for St. Augustine on the initial trip of its fourth season of successful catering to the needs of a clientele that demands exclusiveness and strictly high-lass service. The phenomenal development and constantly growing popularity of the "American Riviera," with its balmy climate, openar divertisements, palatial hotels and private winter homes, has been paralleled by the Southern Railway's management in this magnificent get-there-in the-quickest-time-possible train surrounded by every twentleth contury comfort and convenience.

In its ensemble this train most nearly approaches an in every way up-to-date modern hostelry on wheels. Pullman Compartment Cars insure privacy in richly upholstered and artistically finished and decorated apartments having every convenience of toilet and other appointments. The Drawing-Room Steeping-Cars are luxuriously and richly furnished and have toilet accommodations, so that the single uight en rome may be passed as comfortably as at home or in the best hotel. A handsomely furnished Library Car, with its easy chairs and sofas, writing-desks supplied with exquisitely engraved stationery and the latest papers and magazines, reminds one of the rading room of a modern club. In the Cub Car is a capacious smokingroom, a buffet, a barber-shop and a fully equipped bath-room. The library car, with its silver, fine linen and cut glass, will delight the most exacting epicurean as he sips his green turtle soup and eats his lobster a la Newburgh or diamond-back terrapin a 1g Maryland. And from the most exacting epiceuran as no sips his green turtle soup and eats his lob-ster at a Newburgh or diamond-back terrapin a is Maryland. And from the plate-glass sides and end of the Observation Car, at the rear of the train, the traveler looks out upon scenes re-plete with historic and romantic inter-est as he is whisked down through the Sanny Southland.

Running through solid and without

Running through solid and without change, St. Augustine is reached early the following afternoon. Only a triffe over twenty-four hours from New York with its biting cold and drifting snow, and one alights under skies of Italian bitieness, amid fronded palms and the perennial greenness of a land that knows no winter. In addition to its through equipment this train also thandles a Pullman Drawing-Koom Sieeping-Car for Aiken, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., direct. Full information may be obtained by applying to Geo. guera, Ga., direct. Full information may be obtained by applying to Geo. C. Daniels, N. E. P. A., 228 Washing-ton street, Boston.

Some artists work for money, some for fame and some out of pure cussed-

A TYPICAL AMERICAN VILLAGE.

Certainly the strongest testimonial to its survantages that any pleasure resort can have is the fact that it has been selected as a rendezvous by the best socie y and made the objective of agood deal of capital invested in beautiful homes. Georgian Court, the home of Mr. George Jay Gould, at Lakewood, the ideal American Village of beautiful residences, represents an investment that one would not be apt to suppose was made at random.

Lying west of the Village on an estate of two hundred acres the spacious mansion in the Georgian style of architectus, modified by the spirit of the Freuch Renaissance, lends a distinguished air to the landscape. The main entrance, where there is a garden with vases and statuary, looks to the north. On the south the wild forest growth has been allowed to remain in its matural state. The Italian Garden, covering several acres, extends to the court which is larger than the mainston itself and continis a riding school, a racquet court, lawn tennis court, squash courts, bowling alley, automobile rooms, gynasium, swimming buth, Turkish and Russian baths, needle bath, old parlor, breakfast room, kitchen, and some thirty belt rooms.

A de-criptive booklet on Lakewood has been recently published by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which will be gladly given to anyone applying for it, to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., Central Railroad of New Jersey, will higherly St., New York City.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

the crice of a kitten that had fallen into a sewer. He called a colored man and paid him to rescue the fittle beast. Your correspondent lives near the place where the President mounts his horse for a ride in the Park. An orderly may be seen any fine afternoon holding three horses, one with a lady's saddle. Soon the President and Mrs. Roosevelt drive up. The place is two miles from the white House. The President swings be two hundred pounds lightly from the carriage, usually a one horse depot

# HEALTH Most Important

No one can tell good baking powder from bad merely by the appearance;

The price is some guide, but not an in-

Some cheap brands may raise the dough. yet contain unwholesome ingredients.

There is one safe, sure way, i. e., to follow the recommendations of the

U. S. GOVERNMENT ANALYSTS. THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES ON HYGIENE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE BEST HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE—

## ROYAL **BAKING POWDER**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

#### Portsmouth.

The government coaling station at Portamouth Grove, which is being continually cularged and improved, has now a capacity for storing 60,000 tons of coal, and has on hand at this present time 10,000 tons.

#### For Sale.

## SIMEON HAZARD.

40 BROADWAY.

COTTAGE FOR RENT, Close to Touro Street.

An 8-room cottage with modern improve-ments, heating, &c. \$30 monthly. ments, neating, &c. \$30 monthly.

THAMES STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE. An excellent property on Thames street, not far from the Parade. Yields almost 7 per cent. net locouse. Will self of \$15,000. A good opportunity for an investment.

COTTAGE AND STABLE ON BROAD-WAY. For sale at \$5,250. Particulars on ap-plication to

A. O'D. TAYLOR, iteal Estate Agent, 182 Bellevue Avenue.

## Marriages.

In this city, 8th inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., George Harold Bevins and Phebe Ann Champlin, both of Jamestown.

## Deaths.

in this city, of pneumonia, 7th inst., Susan, daughter of the late William R. Travera. In this city, 8th inst., Marcy, widow of William Wilson, aged 85 years. In this city, 8th inst., Anne Whittier, widow of Joh Townsend, aged 80 years. In this city, 8th inst., Aitec Estelle, wife of Stephen J. Buckley.
In this city, 5th inst., Rachet Tupper, wife of Alexander C. Burns, in her 88d year. In this city, 7th inst., John J., son of the late Daniel and Margaret Murphy. In this city, 8th inst., Almira G., widow of Andrew P. Bashford.

In Providence, 7th Inst., John B. Anthony, aged 75; 5th Inst., Mary Jane Walsh, aged 69; 6th Inst., Carlos M. Tandy, aged 78.

Our own troubles are always the worst in the world.

If we all followed the Golden Rule the lawyers would starve to death.



Is the bars of so many lives that here is where we make our great houst. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very sery to take. One or two pills make a does. They are atrictly vegetable and do not grips or pilps, but by their gentle action please all whe see them. In visitati 26 cents: Rvs for \$1. Sold by druggists averywhere, or each by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. heal Fil. Small Don. Amail Price.

#### Hunting and Fishing in the South.

The Southern Railway have just issued their annual book containing full information for the sportaman dealring the best deer, bear, quait, snipe and duck shooting in the South. You can duck shooting to the South. You can secure a copy by calling at their Boston office, or have one mailed to your address by sending four cents postage to Geo. C. Daniels, N. E. P. A., 228 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

STANDARD FIME.

Sun | Sun | Moon | High water rhee| | sets | sets | Morn | Eve 7 | 12 | 4 | 83 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 14 7 | 13 | 4 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 12 7 | 15 | 4 | 33 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 50 7 | 15 | 4 | 33 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 00 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 33 | 10 | 12 | 43 | 12 | 55 7 | 17 | 4 | 34 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 80 7 | 18 | 4 | 34 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 80 7 | 18 | 4 | 34 | 0 | 50 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 45

New Moon, 8th day, 10h, 48m, evening First Quarter, 14th day, 8h. 7m., evening, Full Moon, 22d day, th. 1m., evening, Last Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 48m., morning,

# C. H. Wrightington,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Air. Wrightlarton makes a specialty of BUYING, SELLING AND LEASING real estate in Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Jamestown, and aiway, bas some valuable building sites and farm properties on lis books, which can be obtained on very favorable terms. Particular attention is paid to the collection of renis and care of property for out of town owners.

MORTGAGES are negotiated at a favorable rate of interest.

FIRE LASUSANUE policies placed on all glads of insurable risks, at towest rates, in atrong compunies. ALSO commissioner of deeds for New York and Massachusetts.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

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"He's writing a novel," "I suppose he was out of his mind?" "He is and he thought it would be more successful if he wrote while in that condition. It's to be of the regular popular order you know."—Clevelan—Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Tuffy-Didn't Mrs. Green leave The New Maid—Yes'm she lef' it an' I had to chase two blocks to give it back to her.—Phila. Inquirer.

SHORTEST AND BEST LINE

### New Orleans, TEXAS,

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Pennsylvania to Washington,

Southern to Lynchburg. Norfolk & Western to Bristol Southern to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent to New Orleans.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars, Excellent Dining Car Service. Address

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BOOTS & SHOES, 214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

### CHADWICK WOES

Woman Placed Under Arrest In Hotel at New York

#### ACTION BROUGHT IN OHIO

Warrant Charges Violation of Federal Laws Relating to Conspiracy by Aiding and Abetting Embezziement of Bank Funds

New York, Dec. 8.—The ellmax in the affairs of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick came last night when she was placed under arrest in her apartments at the Hotel Breslin, charged with alding and abetting a bank officer in embezzling \$12,500. The arrest was made after a lengthy conference be-tween United States Commissioner Shields, Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, Secret Service Agent Flynn and United States Marshal Henkel. Commissioner Shields issued the warrant, which charges a violation of the United States federal laws, relating to conspiracy.



The complaint on which the warrant for arrest was issued is headed "Cassie L. Chadwick impleaded with C. T. Beckwith and A. B. Spear." The com-plaint was made by United States Assistant District Attorney Baldwin and recited that on or about Aug. 26, 1903. in Oberlin, O., C. T. Beckwith and A. B. Spear, respectively the president and the cashier of the Citizens' Na-tional bank of Oberlin, "did unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and wilfully misapply a portion of money, funds and credits of the Citizens' Na-tional bank, with the intent on their part to injure and defraud the banking essociation and its shareholders and directors; that is to say, the sum of \$12,500, by wilfully cashing and paying this amount from the funds of this bank, a certain check heretofore drawn on the said banking association; "That the same Cassie L. Chadwick,

by whom this check was drawn, did not have on deposit with this bank the amount of money named or any sum whatever to pay this check, as Beck-with and Spear well knew."

New York, Dec. 9.-Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick occupies one of the scantily furnished cells in the Tombs. After fruitless search all day for bail, her at torneys gave up the fight last night and Philip Carpenter, her chief counsel after a final effort to secure the \$15,000 necessary for her release, stood in the corridor of the Federal building at a c'clock when Marshal Henkel threw open the doors of his office and led the woman out on her way to prison.

Yesterday was without doubt one

resterday was without doubt one of the most momentous days in Mrs. Chadwick's history. It commenced with her early departure from her hotel for the federal building and ended with her incarceration in the Tombs. In the interval she had been arraigued before Commissioner Shields ant held in \$15,000 ball, which she was unable to furnish. All day long law yers representing her interests had sought in every quarter for some one owning real estate in Manhattan who would sign her bond and the marshal had, out of sympathy for the woman kent her in the office hou should have been removed. The en deavors of the lawyers were unsuccess ful, rendering her imprisonment neces

To add to her cup of woe, it w. learned that a charge of forgery woul, very likely be made against her is Ohlo, based on the Carnegie notes and other papers given as securities for

### Mang ed b. Ci cular Saw

Providence, Dec. S.-Joseph Paine. 25 years old, while operating a circular saw at Georgiaville, reached forward to pick up a piece of wood when the saw caught Paine back of the right ear, cutting down through his throat and into his chest, through the breas! bone. He lived about two hours after the accident. Paine leaves a wife and two children.

### Appointment Declined

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Major William Warner of Kansas City, district at-torney for the western district of Missouri, was offered the office of commissioner of pensions and declined the proffer. The place will be made va-cant by the retirement of Eugene Ware.

#### Viglated Pestal Laws

Portland, Me., Dec. 8.—Philip Wagner of Pittsfield, Me., pleaded note contendere to a charge of violating the postal laws and was sentenced to one ear in the state prison and fined \$1000 in the United States district court.

Lumbs-man Killed by a Fail Jay, Vt., Dec. 9.—H. G. Banister, aged 55, a wealthy lumberman of this town, fell through a scattle in his barn, struck on his head and died five hours later. His skull was fractured.

Mercury's Great Drep Newport, Vt., Dac. 2.—Intense cold prevails here, the thermometer regis-tering 17 degrees below zero.

### NATION'S NEEDS

A General Survey In President Roosevelt's Message

OUTLINE OF MAIN TOPICS

Labor Question, industrial Conditions and Great Corporations Receive Attention -- Recommends Continuing Policy of Upbuilding the Navy-- Fr. Ipinos Not Yet Fit For Independence

Washington, Dec. 6.- The main features of President Roosevelt's message, which was transmitted to congress today, follow:

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation ir volves, of course, increase of expense, and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvemients far greater than would be wise in hard times, but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of gov-

The relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and or-ganized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in impor-tance only to the intimate questions of family life. As long as the states re-tain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be alto-gether extreme which require interference by the rederal authorities.

Wageworkers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and lionorable means to endeavor to per-suade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violences upon those who refuse to support their organiza-tions or who side with those with whom they are at odds, for mob rule is intelerable in any form.

The ever increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern and urgently calls for action by the congress. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block signal system has been proposed to the congress. I carnestly concur in that reccommendation and would also point out to the congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for raticoad employes.

There is no objection to employes of the government forming or belonging to unions, but the government can nei-ther discriminate for nor discriminate against non-union men who are in its employment or who seek to be couployed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high sal-aries from the government. Especi-ally is this true of these within the clasified service.

Much can be done by the government in labor unities merely by giving pub-licity to certain conditions. It is greatly to be wished that the department of commerce and labor, through the labor bureau, should compile and arrange for the concress a list of the labor laws of the various states and should be given the means to investigate and report to the congress upon the labor conditions in the manufacturing and mining regions throughout the country. In this favestigation especial attention should be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several

When we come to deal with the great corporations the need for the government to act directly is for greater than in the cas of labor, because great corperations can become such only by engaging in interstate commerce, and in-terstate commerce is peculiarly the field Great cor perations are necessary, but should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to

states.

supplement them.

The bureau of corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef in-

The business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people the United States and is national and not local in its application. I urge that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance.

Above all else we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all er equal terms, and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all re-bates. Whether the shipper or the pailroad is to blame makes no difference.

I believe that as a fair security to shippers the interstate commerce comraission should be vested with the power where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place, the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review.

I have repeatedly called attention to the confusion which exists in government forest matters because the work is scattered among three independent organizations. All the forest work of the government should be concentrated in the department of agriculture,

Veterans of the Civil war have a claim upon the nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The pension of our citizens possess. The pension bureau has never in its bistory been

managed in a more satisfactory manner

than is now the case. Our consular system needs improve-cent. Salaries should be substituted for fees, and the proper elastification, grading and transfer of consular of

ficers should be provided.

The attention of the congress should be especially given to the currency question and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty take up the mat-ter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bett ring the system. Every silver dollar snould be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

I especially commend the encouragement of our merclent manne by . p-

propriate legislation. On the tariff I shall communicate

with you later. Our consular representatives in China have strongly urged a place for permanent display of American pro-ducts in some prominent trade centre of that empire, under government control and management, as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the attention of the ecugress to the desirability of earrying out these suggestions.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind, but the citizenship of this country should not be debased.

There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. Not only are the laws relating to unturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry wit ha view to probable further legislation. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections.

No subject is better worthy the at-tention of the congress than that por-tion of the report of the attorney gention of the report of the attorney genderal dealing with the long delays and the report of the attorney gents. The Philippine people at presents the create the creat the great obstruction to justice experi-suced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor and Benson. At present the interests of the innocent man are amply safeguarded, but the interests of the government—that is, the interests of honest administration; that is, the interests of the people-are not recognized as they should be.

(The president discusses the progress of the territories of Alaska, Hawati and Porto Rico, with recommendations for changes in the present sys-Alaska in congress.]

If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm. the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. A self-respecting, just and farseeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, and, on the other hand, it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing it-self, to repel any wrong and in excep-tional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international po-

hovement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly by before the senate treaties of arbitration with all

powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighthis country desires is to see the neigh-boring countries stable, orderly and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count up-on our hearty friendship.

It is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens abroad without regard to their ereed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or horn abroad.

The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights In international matters is the navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy. Our voice is now potent for peace and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention of we were impotent to make them good.

Within the last three years the whim the has three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army evens, which should be not what. corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any hody of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

In the Philippine islands there has been during the past year a continua-tion of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops defient are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a eivilization of their own. I most enruestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands.

#### Letter Thief Gyts a Year

Boston, Dec. 9.-In the United States circuit court, Jeremiah Maher was sentenced to serve a year in jail for stealing a letter. He was arrested last tem of government of the first named. spring and builed in \$800. Maker distinct the desires to see a delegate from appeared and was not found until a weeks ago, when he was arrested in Connecticut.

#### Tug Lost Three Berges

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 9.-Tug Robert Robinson put in here and reported the loss of three barges which went adrift off Shippan Point during the night. Two tugs have gone in search of the barges, all of which were coal

#### First of the Season

Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 9.-Schooner Goldenrod of this port has arrived from the Bay of Islands, N. F., with a cargo of 1000 barrels of fresh and 150 barrels of pickled berring. This is the first ce.

We are in every way endeavoring to

We are in every way endeavoring to

## **LIKEFINDINGMONEY**

The Special Bargains We Offer REMEMBER ALL GOODS AT NEW YORK PRICES

OUR SPECIAL OFFERS ARE AWAY BELOW NEW YORK PRICES.

## PRICES GOOD ALL THE WEEK

5 lbs. Granulated Sugar, 25 Only 5 pounds to one purchaser and only with other goods.

FRUITS. Flickinger's 14 lb. cans, 2 for We have secured another lot of Peaches, Pears, Cherries and Ap-ricots—they are away below value. Put up in extra heavy syrup and are dirt cheap. CATCHUP.

Orion, pints, 2 bottles for 25 Equal to any 20c. Catchup ever of-fered. New and elegant quality. PEARS.

Paterson 3 lb. cans. 2 for Nice, flavory fruit, put up in syrup. The biggest bargain ever offered. CHERRIES.

CHERRIES.
Romain's 2 lb. cans, 2 caus, 25
Worth 25c. a can. This is a special price. Only a few cans at this price.

BAUCES. Becker's Chef Worcestershire, pints, 25c

Becker's Cher Worcestershire, plans per bottle, Becker's Cher, } plats, per bottle, Yorkshire Relian, plats, per bottle, } Pints, per bottle, NITES NUTS. Mixed Nots, per lb.,
All new note of the finest quality.

CORN. Monocacy, 21b, caus, 3 for The biggest snap ever offered.

TEA. Special English Breakfast, per lb. 30c Regular 50c. value. Call and ex-ine our Teas. We have the finest line in Newport. PICKLES.

Medium in 1 gallon kits, each, 75 The finest quality at the lowest price. MARMALADE.

Miss North's Orange, in tumblers, 2 Only a few left at this price PICKLES.

Miss North's Quart Jars Melon Maniles North of the goes, per jar, OLIVES. Pint Manzillas, per bottle, 25 Amcehat brand—regular 35c. bottle. PRUNES.

New stock, 90 to 1b., per lb., Splendid value.

COFFEE. "D" Roast, per lb., 18
Equal to any 25c. Coffee in Newport. Try it.
PEACHES.

Evaporated, per lb., 100 Blightly dark but a dead shot at this price.

PICKLED CANTELOUPE. Au assorted lot, regular price 75c. per jar. We have a few plot jars to close out, per jar, 30 MINCE MEAT.

Orion, 5 lb. jars, per jar, Fine quality and very cheap. CHOCOLATE.

Walter Baker's Premium (cooking), 82c per lb., COCOA.

Walter Baker's, ½ lb. cans, per can, 20e STARCH. 25c

Amcebat Laundry, 6 lbs for The best value in the city. PEAS.

Livingston Sifted, 3 cans for 25 We offer this again to give all our friends a chance. TOMATOES. Meadow Brook, extra standard, 3

25c

256

cans for 25.
The last chance this year at this price.

No. 2 Cracked, 6 ibs. for 2: This is not broken rice, but the ecreenings from the best quality. A bargain. BAKING POWDER.

Royal I lb. cans, per can, PRESERVES. Curtice 20 oz., assorted, per jar, 2: Only a small quantity at this price.

FRUITS IN GLASS. Oneida Quart Jars, per jar, 40
Oneida Pint Jars, per jar, 25
Assorted varieties. We have a limited supply to sell at these prices. First come, first served. Regular price on quarts, 60c. per jar, regular price on pints, 40c. per jar.

JAMB. 25c Miss North's, assorted, 2 jars, FRESH FRUIT PRESERVES.

Miss North's Assorted Cherries Peaches, per jar, Regular price, 70c.

#### Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.. 299 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

CALL AND SEE US.

## Newport

# Trust Company,

Capital \$300,000.00 Surplus \$120,000.00

Many people read about Safe Deposit Vaults but do not know exactly what they are. The officers of this Company will be pleased at any time to have you call and make a personal inspection of our equipment for the safe keeping of valuables.

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## SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

Incorporated A. D. 1819.

### NOTICE!

Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the January Session 1898 amending the charter of this bank NOTICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand deliars or less at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum and upon all in the excess

of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

All deposits for charitable purposes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest.

Newport R. I., April 22d, 1904—8-14-10w G. P. TAYLOR, Treas G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

# Old Colony Street Railway Co

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies.

Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

## PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY, Hecker's Buckwheat, AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR, Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

**Holiday Attraction** 

# MILLINERY

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET. GREAT BARGAIN SALE FROM NOW ON.

A Hat for the Holidays. TRIMMED HATS, \$1.50 UP.

UNTRIMMED HATS, 10c., 19c., 39c., 48c., Choice Line.

CALL AND SEE OUR Millinery Bargains

BOTH IN HATS AND TRIMMINGS.

# Wall Papers HALF PRICE.

Greatest Bargains we have ever offered.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 Thames Street.

Discharged a Cargo of Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg. BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pitteton Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-8.

#### Gallant Paul Jones.

The Secretary of the Navy has just received from Capt, John Hope of the British navy all of the correspondence that passed between Capt, John Paul Jones, the "father of the American navy," and Lord and Lady Selkirk of England, between 1778 and 1784, concerning one of the most interesting incidents in the life of that dramatic hero. Captain Stockton, naval attache at the United States embassy in London, through whom the papers are sent, writes that Captain Hope, who is a grandson of the Earl of Selkirk, has contributed them, not for publication, a grandson of the Earl of Selkirk, has contributed them, not for publication, but for the files of the Navy Department, in order that the record of Captain Jones in connection with that episode may be clear and complete. The affair is familiar to all who have rend the biographies of our first famous sailor, and some of the letters have already been published, but the ma-iority of them are new and have been taken from the archives of the Selkirk family, which is one of the most dis-

family, which is one of the most distinguished of the Scotch nobility.

In February, 1778, Captain Jones
sailed from Nantes, in the sloop Ranger, and upon his arrival at Quiberon,
compelled the haughty French admiral to give the American flag, which
Jones was the first to hoist, the first
salute it ever received. Of its triumphant recognition Jones was naturally
very proud, and he wrote to the marine committee of the Continental Congress: "I am happy in having it in my
power to congratulate you upon my
having seen the American flag recognized in the fullest and completest
manner by France."

FLANNED TO CAPTURE SELKIEK.

#### PLANNED TO CAPTURE SELKIRK.

He then sailed on his first famous cruise, which resulted in the capture of the City of Whitehaven and the hig British ship of war Drake, whereupon he stood over for the Scotch shore and landed at the Island of St. Mary's with one boat and a party of twelve men, for the purpose of capturing the Earl of Selkirk and holding him to be exchanged for a number of gallant American officers who were then prisoners of the British at Portemouth, Loodon, and elsewhere. It so happened, however, that the earl was not at home, Jones, of course, was very much disappointed, and in order to avoid a muting among his men he way He then sailed on his first famous a mutiny among his men he was compelled to allow them to demand the family plate of the Belkirks as loot.

the family plate of the Selkirks as loot. But having returned to the harbor of Brest, the first thing he did was to address a long and pempous letter to Lady Selkirk, apologizing for the intrusion upon her house, and explaining the circumstances which led to it. It is a generous, frank and manly letter, and, although the style is bombastic and the conficential tone in which he addresses a British countess whom he has never known or even seen may be in had taste, it nevertheless shows that the rough and unsophisticated sallor was a thorough gentleman, with a deep vein of sentiment. The communication was forwarded through Benjamin Franklin, then minister of the colonies at Paris, and he appears to have read it, for he writes Jones that "it is a gallant letter, which merceint the colonies at paris, and he appears to have read it, for he writes Jones that "it is a gallant letter, writes Jones that "it is a gallant letter, which must give her ladyship a high and just oninion of your generosity and noblepess of mind,"

#### JONE'S APOLOGY.

Captain Jones begins his communi-cation to the Countess of Selkirk by saying that "it cannot be too much lamented that, in the professing of arms the officer of fine feelings and real sensibility should be under the ne-cessity of winking at actions of persons under his command which his heart cannot approve; but the reflection is doubly severe when he fluds himself obliged, in appearance, to countenance obliged, in appearance, to countenance such acts by his authroity. This hard case was mine? he goes on to explain, when he landed at St. Mary's Island, intending to capture Lord Selkirk, "and to have detained him until. through his means, a general and fal exchange of prisioners had been effected."

Upon landing, he says, he was greatUpon landing, he says, he was greatly disappointed to flud that his lordship
was absent. His men manifested their
discontent at the fruitless expedition,
and proposed that identify be demanded because "In America no delicacy
was shown by the English, who took
away all sorts of movable property,
setting fire not only to the houses of the
rich, but not even sparing the poor and
helpless at the approach of inclement
winter."

Jones confesses that he thought there
was some ground for their complaints,

Jones confesses that he thought there was some ground for their complaints, and so he comsented that they should "accept of the plate which was offered," but none of the seamen were permitted to enter the house or to buit anything about it. They were charged "to treat you, madam, with the utmost respect, and to come away without searching ordemanding anything else. I am induced to believe that I was punctually obeyed," says the shrewd seaman. obeyed," says the shrewd seaman, with a bit of satire, 'since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is far short of the quantity expressed in the Inventory which accompanied it. I have gratified my men; and when the plate is sold I shall become the purchaser and gratify my come the purchaser and gratify my own feelings by restoring it to you by such conveyance as you will please to

#### JONES ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

The young seadog then digresses from the subject, and, in graphic language, with poetic quotations, describes what the earl would have seen if he had been captured and detained on board the Ranger; because that very evening occurred the fumous battle with the Drake. He gives her ladyship a vivid account of the battle, and the "melancholy reflections of a contemplative mind" over the slaughter of brave men. He then makes a boysh confession of his teelings and the motive which actuate him in becoming the first American admiral.

Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of man, yet I am not in arms as an American, nor am I to pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough, fiches. My fortune is lineral enough, having no wife nor family, and having lived long enough to know that riches cannot insure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unfattered by the little, mean distinctions of climate or of country, which diminish the benevolence of the which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthropy. Before the war began I had at the early time of life, withdrawn from the sea service in favor of calm conscience and poetic ease. I have sacrificed not only my favorite scheme of life, but the softer affections of my heart and my prospects of domestic happiness, and I am ready to secrifice my life also with om ready to sacrifice my life also with cheerfulness, if that forfeiture could restore peace and good will among man-

As the feelings of your gentle bosom cannot but be congenial with mine, let me entreat you, madam, to use your persuasive art with your husband to endeavor to stop this cruel and destructive war, in which Britain can never succeed. Heaven can never countenance the barbarous and unmanily practices of the Britons is America, which savages would blush at, and which, if not discontinued, will soon be retailated on Britain by a justly enraged people. Should you fall in this (for I am persuaded that you will attempt it, and who can resist the power of such an advocate?) your endeavors to effect a general exchange of prisoners will be an act which will afford you golden feelings on a deathbed."

#### THE PLATE RETURNED.

Captain Jones fulfilled his promise, because he believed that his honor as a scilor, a gentleman and an American was bound up in it; but it cost him an sofor, a gentleman and an American was bound up in it; but it cost him an immerse amount of money and five years of touble and controversy before he was able to retorn that plate to its owners. The prize courts got hold of it; it became entangled in litigation, and he was not only compelled to pay foll value when it was sold at public auction for the benefit of the crew of the Ranger, but also a long bill of costs, attorneys' fees and other charges. But none of his sea lights was ever fought with greater energy and determination, and in Februarry, 1784, exactly six years after it was selzed, he had the satisfaction of sending it back, with a letter to Lord Selkirk, in which he explained the long delay, and arraigned him and the British minister for the conduct of the war.

the war.

"As I have endeavored to serve the "As I have endeavored to serve the cause of literty through every stage of the American revolution, and sacrificed to it my private ease, a part of my fortune and some of my blood, I could have no selfish motive in permitting my people to demand and carry off your plate. My sole inducement was to turn their attention and stop their rage from breaking out, and retaliating on your house and effects for the too wantou burnings and desolation that had been committed against their relations and fellow-citizens in America by the British, of which, I assure you, you would have felt severe consequence had I not fallen upon an expedient to prevent it and hurried my people away before they had time for further reflection. As you were so obliging as to say to Mr. Alexander that my people behaved with great decency at your house,' I ask the favor of you to amounce that directionscance to the public."

LORD SELKIRK'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

It was not until the following August that Lord Selkirk acknowledged the rethat Lord Selkirk acknowledged the return of his property, when in a patronizing sort of way he wrote that: "On all occasions, sir, both now and formerly, I have done you the justice to tell that you made an offer of roluming the plate very soon after you returned to Brest, and, although you yourself were not at my house, but remained at the shore with your boat, yet you had your officers and men in such extraordinary good discipline that you, having given them then the strictest orders to behave well, to do no injury of any kind, to make no search but only to bring off what plate was given them; that, in reality, they did exactly as ordered, and not one man offered to stir from his post on the

was given them; that, in reality, they did exactly as ordered, and not one man offered to stir from bis post on the outside of the house, nor entered the doors, nor said an uncivil word," etc.

Lady Selkirk also wrole Jones a friendly letter, in which she commended him in more cordial terms. It appears that Jones and she had quite an extensive correspondence, and the letters make a very interesting addition to the historical archives of the Navy Department and will increase the respect in which Jones is held. Secretary Morton has instructed Captain Stockton to persuade Captain Hope, if possible, to consent to their publication.

CANNOT FIND JONES' GRAVE

publication.

CANNOT FIND JONES' GRAVE.

The efforts to recover the body of John Paul Jones and remove it to the United States, have been abandoned, because the grave cannot be found. Lieutenant Commander Sims of our navy, Mr. Bully-Blanchard, second secretary of the legation at Parls, and others have given a great deal of time to the searching of the records and other investigations; and, while they have succeeded in locating the cemetery in which Jones was buried, they have demonstrated the impossibilities of recovering his remains.

Joues died of jaundice and dropsy at Jones died of jaundice and dropsy at his lodgings, 42 Rue Tournan, Paris, on the 18th of July, 1792, and was huried in a leaden coffin in a cemetery in the northeastern part of the city, which had been allotted to the Protestants by King Louis XIV, at the request of the Dutch government.

King Louis XIV, at the request of the Duich government.

His funeral was quite a function. The national assembly was represented by a deputation of twelve members, and Rev. Mr. Marron, a Swiss Protestabt, preached an eloquent discourse and pronounced an appropriate eulogy. The American minister notified the family and friends of the admiral of his death; his will was executed in the order and all his affairs were settled. About fifty years ago the manufacture. About fifty years ago the manufactur-ing industries of Paris having encroach-ed on the cemetery, the property was sold for business purposes. Many of the bodies were removed to other cemeteries, but those which had no one to look after them were allowed to remain in the ground, and the entire area was built over with factories, shops, warehouses and other structures. There is no reason to believe that the budy of Admiral lones was removed when the Admiral Jones was removed when the cemetery was sold. According to the records, it seems certain that it was not, and therefore it must now be covered by one of the buildings, but which the distribution of the building it is impossible to say, and there is no way of making a search for it without buying the property and pulling down the walls.—Washington Star.

"Once there was a long, slim, lantern-jawed customer that used to come to my place once a day to get a five or ten-cent lunch," the retired restaurant man was saying, "and after he had paved for it he always took a match, put it in his pocket and went out. I used to wonder what he did it for, as they were his pucket and of no account to him. They wouldn't light anywhere but on the box. Safety matches, you know. One day, after he'd been doing it for about six months, I thought I'd surprise him. Just be-fore he finished his feed I took all the matches out of the box and slipped them in a drawer. A minute later he came around to the cashier's desk, handed over his dime and reached for a match as usual. There wasn't any. His face lighted up quicker'n you could nay west! Buy Beat!

"How do you like our streets?"

"How do you like our streets asked the citizen, "Oh, your streets are all right," replied the automobile owner; "the only trouble is the people won't keep off of them?"—Youkers Statesman.

Every one to his trade. A hee can't batch a plot any more than a conspirator can hatch an egg.

It is hard for a man to stand on his dignity when he has sore feet.

Stories of Senatur Hour.

Scuator Hoar was a civil, courteous, patient and considerate old gentleman in the very last day of his residence in Washington. There are innumerable well-authoritented stories to prove spring, Senator Hoar sent in his card to a bureau chef—since resigned—who, during his short career in Washington, was noted for a sort of insouclauce that bordered on bud manners.

The resempers conducted the Manners.

The messengers conducted the Massachusetts sensitor into the bureau chiefs sumptuously appointed office. The bureau chief sat at his desk, facing the door; but he never raised his bead when the sensitor entered or rehead when the senstor entered or re-sponded to the latters Good mornsea when the sensior entered or responded to the latter's "Good morning." The senator halted about 10 feet in front of the desk, and stood waiting for the bureau chief to give some indication that he understood that he was not eritrely alone in the room. But the bureau chief went on writing. Three or four minutes passed thus, the old senator patiently shifting from one foot to the other.

Then the senator advanced to the desk, a huge double affair, and pulled a chair up to the side of the desk facing the bureau chief. Senator Hoar picked

chair up to the side of the desk facing the bureau chief. Senator Hoar picked up a pen and a block of writing paper and began to write. It was only then that the bureau chief looked up from his papers and over at the senator on the other side of the desk. There was an expression of simulated surprise on the bureau chief's face, as if he had only then become aware of the senator's presence in the room.

"Oh, h'w'are you, senator?" said the bureau chief, dryly, to the senator who.

ot, It ware you, senator?" said the bureau chief, dryly, to the senator, who, however, did not look up from his writing. "Anything I can do for you?" "No, sir; I dropped in only to write a few letters," complacently replied the old Massachusetts statesman, never looking up 1170-12.

ond massactusers stateman, never looking up. "Don't put yourself out. Proceed with your work."

The bureau chief looked crestfallen, "By the way, senator." he said, leaning back in his revolving chair, "about that little matter that, you submitted to the department, a little while ago, we—"

"Oh, never mind," calmly interrupted the senator. "It's a rather irksome case. I am going to see the secretary about that little matter as soon as I finish these letters."

The bureau chief flushed and bent over his desk again. The senator went culmly ahead at his correspondence for about a quarter of an hour, when he touched the button at the side of the desk he was sitting at and summoned

desk he was sitting at and summoned the messenger.

"Be so good as to take my card to the secretary," he said to the messenger, and the messenger went out.

The secretary's office was only two doors down the hall. In less than a minute the bureau chief's door was thrown open, and the secretary himself plunged in, both hands extended toward the seculor, who was still sected. ward the sensior, who was still scated at the desk

at the desk.

"Why, the top of the morning to you, senator?" cordially exclaimed the sectorry, gripping Mr. Hoar by both hands. "You're just the man I want to have a long talk with. Messenger," addressing the waiting black man, "tell the rest of the folks waiting to see me that I'll be busy for the next bour or so," and he conducted Senator Hoar to his holy of holies.

Something like an hour later, after the senator's departure from the private office of the secretary, the bureau chief was summoned by the secre-

chief was summoned by the secre-

'An' he dua look lak fo' cents wuf o' dog meat when he all come out o' de sec'tahy's office," was the comment of one of the black messengers stationed in the corridor.

There is another story, also having to

do with a department chief, which do with a department chief, which shows how exceedingly putient Senator Hoar could be up to a certain snapping point. He called at the office of this department official—now out of service, too—a little after the hour of noon one day. The official was noted during his regime for his vast capacity for food. When the Senator was ushered not of the official's room on this occasion a hig tray covered the latter's desk. He was taking his luncheon, which consisted of a remarkable assortment of sand wiches and pustries and a post of sand wiches and pustries and a post of sand wiches and pustries and a pot

of coffee.

D'Just taking a bite," said the official, his mouth filled with a tongue sandwich. "Be through directly. Have a set, senator."

The senator replied that he would call another hour on another day, and took his departmer.

took his departure.

He returned on the following day at He returned on the torrowing day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The official was sawing away at a sluck of lamb chops, garnished with lyonnaise potatoes, coffee on the side, spread all over his dash. his desk.
"Another bite?" said the senator,

"Another bite?" said the senator, whose business with this department was urgent. He went again, saying that he'd return on another day. On the next day the senator was back at the description to gain this time at 3. the department again, this time at 3 o'clock. He found the official in the o'clock. He found the official in the enjoyment of a little snack comprising such staying datates as sandwiches, eclairs, pieces of pie and cheese, slabs of cake, and tea. The old senator looked the layout over out of the tail of his eye, and shook his bead in a puzzled sort of way.

"Well. I'm going to wait till you get through this time, Mr. Biank," he said, and he sunk into a deen leather chair

and he sunk into a deep leather chair and watched the official devour food as if fascinated by the spectacle official had a newspaper propped up in front of bim, and gormandized and front of him, and gormandized and read in a leisurely sort of way. He looked up from his little repust when he heard a sort of half-gurgle, half-shore. The senator was profound in

The official, having satisfied the pangs of appetite, gently shook the old senator awake.

"Must have had a hearty luncheon, ch. Senator?" he said to the distin-guished old man. "I haven't had a mouthful of lunch-

"I have "I had a mouthful of lanch-con, sir," said the senator, rubbing his eyes and rising from the deep chair, "It was the power of suggestion that put me to sleep—watching that exraordinary mixture you were loading into your system."
"Well," the official started to say,

"shall we take up that matter—"
"No," interrupted the senator, "we'd "No," interrupted the senator, "we'd better not, now. I'll send my young man around to see you and let him get that matter untangled, if he can. Maybe he'll be able, with his youth still upon him, to stand seeing you introduce those hundred-weights of peculiar provender into your internal economy. provender into your internal economy, but I am not equal to it? And the senator went away, with some justifica-tion for his slight testiness.—Washington Stur.

Hill-Death is not altogether to be readed.

Dale—No. There is the one satisfac-

Date—No. There is the one satisfac-tion that one will not have to pay the undertaker's bill one's self.—Boston Transcript.

THE STARS BY DAYLIGHT.

Tradition that They May Be Seen From Bottom of Shatt. Are the stars visible to ordinary sight in the daytime? There is a wide-

spread tradition that they are; that if an observer places bimself at the bottom of any deep shaft—as of a mine, a well or a factory chimney-which may shut off scattered light and reduce the area of sky illumination acting on the retina, he will be able to discern the brighter stars without difficulty. The tradition is one of a respectable anseeing stars in daylight when looking from cuverns of subterranean reservoirs, and Pliny ascribes to deep wells a similar power of rendering visible the stars, the light of which would otherwise be lost in the over-

powering splendor of the solar rays.

The tradition, well founded or not, has often been adopted for literary effect. It seems almost sacrilegious to bint that no star known to astronomers could have shone down unceasingly upon poor Stephen Blackpool during his seven days and nights of agony at the bottom of the Old Hell shaft; that at bottom or the old then smirt; tought at the best he could only have caught a glimpse of it for a few minutes in each twenty-four hours as it passed across the zentth. Dickens, indeed, does not absolutely say that Stephen watched the star by daylight. It is only a natural inference from his description, but Kipling adopts the tradition in its extremest form when he writes of-

The garge that shows the stars at noon-day clear.

But is the tradition true? Of course every one knows that Venus from time to time may be seen even at high noon, but then Venus at her brightest in many times over brighter than Sirius. Then, again, the assistance of a telescope enables the brighter stars to be discerned at midday, but the telescope not only directs the eye and greatly limits the area from which the sky-light reaches the observer, but it enormously increases the brightness of the star relative to that sky Illumination. The naked eye observation of true stars in full sunlight stands in quite a differ

ent category.

Humboldt, who was much interested in the question, repeatedly tried the experiment, both in Siberia and in America, and not only failed himself ever to detect a star, but never came across any one who had succeeded. Much more recently an American astronomer set up a tube for the express purpose of seeing the Pleiades by daylight, also with no effect. has been supposed that Flamsteed, the first astronomer royal, sank a well at Greenwich observatory for the purpose of observing Gamma Draconis, the zenith star of Greenwich, in this manner.

The existence of the well is undoubted, though Sir George Airy, the late astronomer royal, was unable to find it, but Flamsteed marks it on more than one of his plans of the observa-tory, and there is a drawing extant of the well itself, showing the spiral staircase that ran down it. But its purpose seems to have been not to have furnished the means of observ ing the star with the naked eye, but to enable the observer to measure, as accurately us possible, the distance of the star from the true zenith at the moment of transit.

Sir John Herschel mentions a case, which he considers as satisfactory evidence, of an optician who stated that the earliest circumstance that drew his attention to astronomy "was the regular appearance at a certain hour for several successive days of a considerable star through the shaft of a chimney." This, it will be noticed, is second hand evidence. I have never been able to obtain evidence even so direct as this myself, though I have met several persons who felt quite confident that they had seen stars by duylight on looking up the shaft of a mine, or that "some one had told them he had done so."-Knowledge.

#### A Curious Onth.

The following curious oath was until recently administered in the courts of the Isle of Man: "By this book and by the holy contents thereof and by the wonderful works that God has miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship. love or guln, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly between our sovereign lord the king and his subjects within this isle and between party and party as indifferently as the herring's back bone doth lie in the middle of the fish."

#### Burns' Rest Poets.

It is said that a boy was once asked in the poet's presence which of Burns' works he liked best. After taking thought with himself for a little he declared that he liked the "Cotter's Saturday Night" by far the best, "although," he added, "it made me greet (cry) when my father bade me read it to my mither. This statement seemed to impress

Burns, for presently he said to the lad, "Weel, my callant (boy), it made me greet, too, more than once when I was writing it by my father's fireside."

#### Missed a Few

"Yes," said the clerk at the Skinnem house, "we have 1,800 servants."
"Well," said the departing guest, "I

must have overlooked four or five. I'm quite sure I haven't tipped that many." -Pittsburg Post.

#### Would Be Prepared.

She—Suppose, dear, I find you haven't given me money enough? He -Then telegraph for more. She-Have you a telegraph blank?-Detroit Free

"I want to know" thundered the hatch father, "whether or not you for tend to keep that young lawyer bang, ing around here all the time. Answer me, miss."
"Father," returned the unperious beauty. "I prefer to keep my own

beauty. "I prefer to moncounsel."—Princeton Tiger. If a man once tells a woman

her, he has got to keep on telling her for the rest of his natural life.

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Always 🛰 Up to Date

## Webster's INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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Calendar Avenue. The Khedive's Cleverness.

The Khedive of Egypt has a saving sense of humor. He is not too dignified to laugh cordially at whatever amuses him, whether in the centre of his great audience-room or at one of his state dinners. He especially admires the audaelous wit of American women. He likes their simple manner toward him, for he owns his weuriness at the way Europeans treat him. He is young, handsome and convivial. He tells with relish this incident of a American girl and himself, and

an American girl and himself, and evidently considers it a capital joke.

The young woman had been presented at this palace, and he especially admired her alert, eager face and graceful manner. The Kinedive asked her if she could speak the Arabic lainguage. He was talking in English, French and German to his guests, and wondered why the clever Americans did not learn the language spoken in wondered why the clever Americans did not learn the language spoken in

"You, for instance, haven't picked up any of our linguage, have you?" he said to the girl,
"I can say one or two words," she

'Let us hear them," said the Khedive,

she put out her hand toward his pocket and with a perfect imitation of the whine of the beggars of Cairo,

said:
"Bakshish, Excellency!"
With instant appreciation of her audacity, he gave her a gold coin from his vest pocket, which she treasures as a souvenir of Egypt.—Suuday Magaziue.

Bill Collector—The boss wants to snow when you're going to settle this account. Mr. Slingun de Munaway-Please

Mt. Gingun de blutaway—Flesse tell your boss his curiosity in that di-rection is no greater than mine. Kind-ly refrain from slamming the door as you go out. It jars on my nerves, you go out. It ja Chicago Tribune.

### The Centre of Gravity.

Newton had just discovered the cenrewton had just discovered the centre of gravity.

"It's my wife when I tell her a funny story," he explained.
Saddened by the attempt, he went off to try the effect at the club.

Stranger (to driver)—"Anything remarkable about this mountain?"
Driver—"There's nothing peculiar about the bill itself, but there's a queer

about the mitself, but refer's a queer story connected with it." Stranger—"What is that?" Driver—"A young lady and gentle-man went for a walk on that hill. They ascended higher and higher, and never came back again.

Stranger---"Dear, dear me! How un-fortunate! What, then, became of the unhappy pair?"
Driver--"Why, sir, they went down on the other side."—Melbourne Lead-

De Style-What did your rich uncle leave you when he died? Gunbusta-Nothing. De Style-Didn't he say anything to

you before he passed away?
Gunbusta—Yes; he said nothing was too good for me.—Criterion.

The ties of wedlock must be the kind

bottles and NOT in syphons. New Many of You Brink Real Vichy-VICHY. GETESTINS If It Is Not Celestins, It is Not Vichy.

Fall River Line, and [7]

French Republic
(Proporty).
Bid N Ever Boom to Yes, When a Kan Auto for Violey,

DOES HE GET IT?

The only Genuine VICHY is sold in

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PRISCILLA and PURITAN commission. A fine orchestra on each in commission. A fine orchestra on each LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only at 1915 p.m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 19, Korth River, foot of Warren Sirect, week days only, at 5:00 p.m., due at Newport at 2:55 s.m., leaving there at 3:65 s.m., ferring there at 3:65 s.m., for file River. For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Respect C. Express off ce, 7:72 Thumes atrect, J. I. Greene, Theket Agent. O. H. TAYLOR, General Pase's Agent. H. O. NYCKERSON, SUPL. New York. C. C. GARDNER, Agent, New Port, R. I.

#### Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company. PASSENGER SERVICE

Will be resumed FRIDAY, OCTOBER 218T, wharf 198 South Water street, foot of Power, Providence Until further notice, week days only, steemer to NEWPOINT (express) as m. Return, leave NFWPOINT at 8a. m. FARE 30c. each way. Fridence Mondays and Saturdays. Committee Mondays only,

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Newport & Wickford

RATEROAD AND STEAMBOATCO. THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

Poston, ar N. York ar

In effect Nov. 1, 1904. Subject to change without notice. f,enve

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. 410 00 \*1 05 \*4 15 \*7 25 11 50 3 05 5 50 9 52 1 21 4 13 7 10 11 00 4 15 7 10 11 00 B Leave

Paily except Sundays,
PWashington Express due Harlem River
Station, New York, 1.55 a. m.; Philadelphia,
6.10 a. m.; Baltimore, 8.41 a. m.; Washington;
9.45 a. m.
Following the 12.00 a. m. train is too

9.45 A. m.
Following the 12.00 a. m. train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5.55 p. m.; Bultimore 6.35 p. m.; Philadelphia 8.55 p. m.; due at Wickford Junction 5.21 a. m.; Newport 7.10

a.m.
For Tickets and Drawing Koom chairs, etc.,
apply at Steamer General, Commercial whaA D. MACLEOD, Sup't, Newport,

#### Old Colony Street Railway Co. "Newport & Pall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after September 6, 1904. WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15. 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.46, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 8.15, 3.45, 3.15, 4.45, 5.16, 5.45, 6.15, 5.45, 8.15, 3.45, 3.15, 4.45, 5.16, 5.45, 6.15, 5.45, 8.15, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15 p. m. LEAVE FALL RIVER—6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 58.16, 8.46, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.16, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 1.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.18, 5.45, 6.15, 6.15, 6. SATURDAYS.

LEAVE NEWFORT -7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.46
11.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1. 16, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45,
11.6, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 15, 15, 5.45, 6.15, 18.45, 7.15, 7.45,
8.16, 8.45, 9.15, 9.35, b.10, 15, b.10, 45, b.11, 15, p. m.
LEAVE FALL RIVER—46.59, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45,
8.15, 10.15, 11.55, 11.55, m. m.; 12.15, 12.45,
11.5, 12.5, 2.45, 8.15, 8.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45,
8.15, 8.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.46, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45,
8.15, 8.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.46, 9.15, 9.45, b.10, 15,
10.15, 9.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.46, 9.15, 9.45, b.10, 15,

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 0.15, 10.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 ii. mr.; 12.15, 12.45, 11.15, 11.45 ii. mr.; 12.15, 12.46, 11.5, 1.49, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.16

501-55, B11,1a.p.m.
Li AVE FALL, RIVER-7,45, 8.15, 8.15, 8.15, 8.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.16, 11.45 n. m., 12.15, 12.45, 11.16, 14.45, 2.15, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.15, 2.15, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2

## New York, New Haven

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-mined at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Oct. 30, 1904, trains will leave Newfort, for Hoston, South Bratton, week days, 454, 810, 900, 11.04 a. m., 105, 810, 500, 9.10 p. m. Return 6.37, 8.66, 16.66 a. m., 1250, 2.56, 3.55, 4.50, a6.00, 6.60 p. m. Middlerown and Portsmouth 4.54, 9.00, 11.04 a. m., 125, 8.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. Bradford and Corey's Lange (figs stop), 6.54, 8.00, 11.04 a. m., 105, 3.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. Bradford and Corey's Lange (figs stop), 6.54, 8.00, 11.04 a. m., 165, 3.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. Fiventor Fall River and Taundress, 8.54, 8.10, 9.20, 11.04 a. m., 8.10 p. m. Fiventor Fall River and Taundress, 8.50 p. m. Fitting River and Taundress, 8.10 p. m. Fitting River and Bradford and State of the S O'N and after Oct. 30, 1904, trains will teave

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This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, centaining a large percentage of diantase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starohy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is early sessimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronio Debility, hyspepsis, due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Amenia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, adding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is noutrished.

In aleeplesaness it causes quieven an aleep.

Directions—A winegiassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by lie Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. FIEEHAN, 18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf Newport R. I.

#### Mr. Williams' Sulky Advice.

Even the Democratic N. Y. Times, owned and edited by a Southern man, cannot stand this. Here is what it mys: The people of this country who have seen in the Congressional career of Mr. John Sinrp Williams of Missimappi sch dence of unusual soberness of judgment and acuse political souse will be sorely disappointed, we think, by his specen at Spartauburg, S. C., on Friday evening, of which we published the chief portion yesterday morning. The views he takes of a possible reduction of the representa-tion of the Sattestan states. tion of the Southern states, in accord-ance with the Fourteenth Amondment, and the course he advises for the South in that event are not reasonable or prac-

tically wise. Heassumes that the Republican Party now in power with so large a majority in the Congress, will proceed to apply the Fourteenth Amendment to the Smith without applying it to mose States in the North that have brought them sives which its scope. That, we are confuent, is pure assumption. If the Fourteenth Amendment is applied at all, it will be applied equally in all parts of the Union.
We do not nesteve that the Republicans
would while to do otherwise, or would
dare to do otherwise if they wished,
Having made this assumption Mr. Williams advises the people of the South, in case their representation is reduced case their representation is reduced, to go on electing the same number of Representatives as before, send them to Washington, and let them apply for seats and salaries. If they are refused, as he expects they would be, then he advises that a suit be brought to secure a mandamus for the payment of salaries, and thus a case will be made up that can be carried to the supreme Court, by the decision of which the Suru with

abide.
If Congress should not intake, in consequence of this action by the State, to direct the electron of Representatives, without the authority of the several states, then Mr. Williams would have menelected who would follow the points of the States and refuse to set or draw of the States and retuse to sit or draw their satartes until the question had been passed on by the courts. The first impression that every prac-

The first impression that every practical person must get from this curious suggestion is, we should say, that it is nonsensical. It starts in a mare's nest and winds up in a proposition for perfectly useless surrender of political rights. We do not langue that the records of a smalle state in the South. people of a single state in the South. people of a single state in the South, with the possible exception of the one which is presided over by the impossible Vardaman and erratically represented by Mr. Wittams, would seriously consider such a fauciful programme of action. What could it possibly lead to? A decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Williams thinks that the decision would be in favor of his notion of state rights. There is nothing in the history of the There is nothing in the history of the court to warrant such a conclusion. The court never has undertaken to reverse the action of Congress in regard to mat-ters obviously political in character, and is not likely now to begin.

In not likely now to begin.

The most discouraging thing about this speech of Mr. Williams is that, on the one hand, it denotes a total misunderstanding of the tempers of the rest of the country; and on the other hand shows one of the most intelligent and shows one of the most intelligent and trusted statemen of the South still indulging in line-spun theories and doctrinaire notions such as were so fatal to the South in the past. The people of the rest of the country are by no means as slind to the difficulties of the South as Mr. Williams thinks, but they include in the term all the people of that section, not the white alone. They recognize that in great degree the troubles of the Southern people, black and white must be worked out at home, and that the rest of the country cannot do much in that direction. But they do not accept, as Mr. Williams seems to think trusted statemen of the Bouth still iuin that direction. But they do not accept, as Mr. Williams seems to think they should, the "ethnological" basis of cept, as Mr. Williams something with the "ethnological" basis of suffrage, and they revolt against the idea that "educational and taxation qualifications" shall be twisted to exclude blacks and admit whites of the same general grade of fitness. Still they might tolerate even this absurdly unfair and rather hypocritical arrangement, if and rather hypocritical arrangement, if the whites of the South did in good faith the whitee of the South did in good fatth and energetically protect the civil rights of the blacks in their States and give them equality of safety for property and life. But in the actual condition of things in the South such extreme and foolish talk as Mr. Williams indulges in is calculated to bring about an aggravation of the feeling in the North which he deprecates. How can you be very patient with or hopeful of a people whose wiest and most promising leadwhose wiscet and most promising leader wanders in such a maze of lunar

#### The Simple Truth.

Kadley-Yes, I really would like to know what your age is.
Miss Pepprey-Well, why don't you

Kadley-Oh, you wouldn't tell me the truth.

Miss Pepprey—Oh, yos I would.
Kadley—Well, what is it?
Miss Pepprey—None of your business.—Philadelphia Press.

#### About Figures.

Nephew-Uucle, I'm in love with the dearest girl in all the world. She has golden hair, blue eyes, the whitest of teeth, and a figure-P' Uncle (interrupting)—My dear boy, I

really can't consent to your marrying her unless she has five figures at the least,—Brooklyn Life.

#### Edgeways.

"Daggers!" yelled her husband. "Sworde! Razors! Cutglass! Carving kulves! Hatchets! Cleavers! Axes!" knives! Hatchets! Cleavers! Axes!"
"What do you mean by that?" demanded the rate Mrs. Vick-Senn, who had been taking him severely for his various shortcomings.
"I'm trying to get in a word edgeways!" he said.—Chicago Fribune.

#### Didn't Need Encouragement.

Her Mother -Look here, Ernia, I thought your father told you not to encourage that young man? Ernie—Oh, dear,mamma, that young man doesn't need any encouragement.

-Chicago Daily News.

#### Judging from the Present.

Ostend-The teacher said I may some day be president of the United States.

Fa-Well, what do you think the rest of the boys will be?

Ostend-Oh, I guess they'll be the

cranks that annoy the president.—Chi-cago Daily News.

#### The Right Man.

He—Did you have to pay any damages to the man you ran over?
Nhe—No; fortunely it happened to be my husband.—New Yorker.

#### Nurseries of Crime.

Under the present system of prison discipline in Hitinois and some other States, men and women convicted of offences are being runed in health and in character at the instance of short-sighted and selfish indes unions. In-stead of being employed in useful and remunerative labor under proper conditions, instructed in mechanical and farming industry, and thereby enabled, after their terms explic to earn an nonest living, a law has recently been enacted in Hilmon providing that consider an engage of the bloom of the construction. victs in prisons of that State shall not be employed in any kind of labor except such as pertains to the mainten-

ance of the prisons.

The New Orleans Pacayone says: The result is that the prisoners are locked up in their cods most of the time without employment, and are rapidly being driven to insanity, it health and to murnly. The Chicago Journal re-orts cover drig the prison at Johen, in writen 1,400 nen are conduct, that idletiess is driving the convente means.

viets insane.
"Prisoners are beseeching Warden

Murph for work.

"Convicts spend twenty-one hours a day in cells seven feet long- and four

'Sickness is frequent and consumption is on the increase.

"The men have become surly, suilen

"Most of the convicts sit in their cells all day in a frame of mind that leads from crankiness to absolute madness. "The authorities dare not let the men

"The authorities dare not let the men out to walk in the yard for fear of mutiny. The prisoners are marched to meats in the lock-step, and back to their cells in the same way. To allow them out in the prison-yards in any other way, according to the prison officials, would bring about a penitentiary mutiny mutantly. The desperate men in Johet would not hesitate at murder or any other crime to free themselves from dileness as well as imprisonfrom idleness as well as imprisonment.

This law was made in the Interest of the labor unions. The prison au-thorities declare that it creates the very worst conditions to which prisoners have ever been exposed in a civilized

country." as are conditions of contract Bad as are conditions of contract labor and chain gaugs in some of our Southern States, they can hardly be worse than those which prevail where convicts are prevented by law from systematic employment. It is forever true that

"Batan finds some mischlef still For idle bands to do."

The evils of this law might be evaded by attaching a big farm to the prison, allowing the convicts to raise the grain and vegetables for their own support. This was done with success in a woman's prison in another State.

Let Illinois women of brains and incremits corne to the present of these

ingenuity come to the resence of these unfortunate prisoners by devising ways unfortunate prisoners by devising ways in which they may be employed without their prison-made goods completing in the market with good made by free labor. If that can be arranged, the nostility of the trade unious will be allayed. The present law is unjustifiable and oddous.—H. B. B.

#### Little Journeys.

She cute,ed the bureau of travel just

before the lunch hour.

"I wish to see some booklets and folders of the different autumn resorts." she said placing her dainty satchel on

she said placing her dainty satchel on the counter.

"Certainly, miss," responded the agent. Then he began unloading a revolving cabinet that contained hundreds of brilliantly lithographed pamphlets. "Here they are, miss," he said, tossing out a score of booklets. "The Catskitis, the Adirondacks, the grand old Rockies and a dozen more."

"Thank you," she said, stacking up the collection before her. "Show me some that describe the beach resorts."

"Here they are, miss, by the hundred.

"Here they are, miss, by the hundred. From Florida to Prince Edward Island

room Florida to Frince Laws in Assauthere is a continuousline of the delightfut spots."

She raked the folders towards her and said: "How about the great lakes?"

"The great lakes? There is not a place

that can touch them for autumn peration. Here are the guides of the lake steamers. You can take your choice from Dulath to Quebec."

She glanced them over.
"These are very pretty," she mused.
"Have your any descriptive books of
the West?"

the West?"
"Hundreds, miss, The railroads put
"Hundreds, miss, The railroads put out oceans of them each year. Read of a sunset seen from Pike's Peak and then take the next train."

"Would it be asking too much if I requested you to show me some of the California booklets?"

"Here are a dozen, miss,"
"And the tropics?"
"Greatest place on earth to spend the utumn. Jamates is the lost Eden."

"Plank you. I'll take these folders and booklets with me."
"You are not going to all those places?"

places?"
"I'm not going to any. I am just making a collection. They'll look so sweet pasted on the walls of my den. Besides the maps are so instructive. Well, good day. I thank you for your kindness; and later in the season I will be the wall to get a collection of whiter. hadness, and take in the scason is who he around to get a collection of winter resorts." She tripped out of the office with the bundle of gayly decorated mater under her arm.

The agent watched her in silence.

the agent watered her in shelter.
Then he jumped over the counter and tried to pumme! a rat-trap peddler just for spite,—Chicago News.

#### Laughing.

"After all, it's a true saying that he laughs best who laughs last."
Not at all. The really true saying is he laughs best whose laugh lasts."— Philadelphia Press.

#### A Choice Cut.

Mr. Newed-The cat stole some of the meat.

Mrs. Newed-Yes; 1 think it was some of the purioin.—Town and Coun-

A pompous individual from the east,

A pompous individual from the east, soys a Texas newspaper, happened to be traveling in western Texas and stopping at a hotel, when trouble started sunong some cowboys, who prepared to conduct the argument with revolvers. "Stranger," said a Texan to the pompous man, "it would be a good idee fur you to lay down on the floor till this disjute is settled."

"It does not comport with the dignity of a Boston gantleman of my professions," said the pompous gentleman, "to wallow in the dirt on the floor."

"You may be right, stranger," answered the Texan as he prepared to recline, "but my opinion is that you had better lose yer dignity fur the time bein', than to have the daylights let into your system by a 44." He lost his dignity.

#### Not a Case for an Understudy.

"I'd like to have the day off next "I'd like to have the day on next Wedueday, sir," and young Thomp-son to the Senior Partner. The Senior Partner frowned. He did not approve of holidays. "We don't like to establish the prece-

deut of giving time off," he said.
"But I have some rather important business ou band," urged Thompson, "and..."

"And I suppose no one possibly could attend to this 'important business' but you," sneered the Senior Partner. Well, not very well, air; because,

you nee Young men are to prone to overrate their own important," interrupted the Senter Pariner. "It's a common fail-ing among them to consider themselves ing anong them to consider themselves host-spendalle, when nine times out of ten they are only blocking the way of better men. Now, in this little business matter of yours, no doubt, if necessary, you could depute some one else to attend to it for you—some one just as able and just as willing as yourself."

"Without doubt, sir," said young Thompson, "but, as I'm to be married, the lady has conceived the notion that I am indispensable to the ceremony."
—New York Press.

#### In a Wyoming Bank.

Apropos of the recent bank robbery at Cody, it may be of interest to know that most of the Wyomling banks dis-play the following sign; Member American Sharpshooting

Association. Patrons thinking an error has been made are requested not to shoot the cashier before in vestigation. Strangers must enter the bank holding their hands above their heads or

they will be fired on by the staff.
Deposits of persons killed on the
premises remain the property of, the

The bank will not be responsible for

Patrons desirous of keeping in practice are requested to snoot the peus from the cierks' hands and to leave the from the cierks' bands and to leave the cashier undisturbed.

Persons desirous of transacting busi-ness quickly will please remember that shooting out the lights tends to delay rather than basten the work of the

Undertakers—This bank will not be responsible for the funeral bills of per-sons killed by the staff in the course of business.—Portland Oregonian.

## A Political Sherlock Holmes.

Ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts is a political Sherlock Rolmes. Not long ago he was at a county fair, when a farmer approached him. Governor Long stuck out his hand and said:

"I am glad to see you again, sir, glad to see you. How's your wife? And the boy?"

All was right and accurate, and the farmer beamed with pleasure. Governor Long continued:
"And say! How about the white

hoise? Still have him I suppose?"
The farmer beamed more than ever.
"Waii, now! Who'd a thought you'd remember a little thing like that Guv'

nor? Yes, I still got the old white horse." When the farmer had passed out of

When the farmer had passed out of hearing, a friend excisaimed:
"Bay, Governor, that wife and boy' question was all right and safe. But how in the world did you know he had a white horse?"
"Welt,"said Governor Long, "Pilitell you. I saw some white hairs on his coat and took chances. That's all."

To accommedate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the mean passages for carrier includes the paper of the carrier includes the paper of the carrier includes the property of the carrier includes the second of the carrier including the spraying tube is focus. Drugglets or by mult. The liquid embodies the modificinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Baim is quickly absorbed by the memorane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Equal parts of tallow and turpentine mixed make an excellent polish to use on oilen floors, citcloth, etc.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. They are made especially for nervous and dyspeptic men and women, and are just the medicine needed by all persons who, from any cause, do not sleep well, or who fail to get proper strength from their food. Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, pervous and sick he stakehe, determing the persons of the little Nerve Pills, particularly if combined with Carter's Little Liver Pills. In visit at 25 cents.

Mildew may be removed from leather by lightly rubbing with petroloum and then polishing with a cloth.

That fired, lasself feeling and dull beadache, is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

A few drops of onlon juice improves made-over mest dishes; not enough need be used to give a pronounced onlon flavor.

Always avoid barsh purgative pills. They ilral make you sick and then teave you countipated Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

To extruct lenion fuice, press the raw sur-face of an onion against a grater, move if slightly, and the juice will run off the point of the grater.

All cases of lame or weak back, backache, rheu-matism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smort Weed and Belfadonna Back-ache Plasiers. Price 25 cents Try them.

A sandwich dear to childhood is simply bread, butter and sugar, with a liberal sprinking of powhered cinamon. Try this for the zebool lunch basket.

"Isn't there something in my policy," asked a caller at an insurance office the other day, "about my 'having to report any change of residence?" "Yee, sir," said the man at the nearest desk, picking up a pen. "Where have you moved to?" "I haven't moved anywhere," rejoined the caller. "I have made a change in my residence by painting it a light straw color and putting a chimney pot on the kitchen chimney. I think that's all. Good day."

think that's all. Good day."

"Diplomacy, Lester," said the henpecked man, replying to the inquiry of his small son during, it may not be necessary to explain, the temporary absence of the majestic wife of one and mother of the other, "diplomacy is what makes a man carve a turkey and unselfishly deal out to his family and the visitors their favorite helps, including the only portions which be himself really likes and at the same time look like a putty saint."—Smart Set.

#### Backwardness.

Effic—Have you ever loved before? Steve—Yee; but not like this. Effic—Would you mind giving me a ew samples of your other ways?—Puck.

"Did you have a pleasant voyage? "Day you have a pleasant voyage?"
Delightful. The sea was as smooth
as glass all the way across."
"See any sharks?"
"Not till we got to the custom house,"

## Women's Dep't.

Will Woman's Nature Change When She Votes?

A recent editorial upon Woman Suf-

A recent entonal upon woman sur-frage in the Pittabung Gazette closes with this sentence:

'The only question is whether it is adapted to woman's nature to particl-pate in politics, for no amount of edu-cation can make a woman more like a man than her grandmothers were.

The shows sentence contains the sum The above sentence contains the sum

total of the so-called arguments against total of the so-called arguments against woman suffrage, the only trouble being that one class of opponents tells us women should not vote because they would become like men if they did so, and the other class, like the writer of this editorial, that women should not vote because no amount of education could note than like the men. could make them like the men.

could make them like the men.
It seems impossible for some people
to conceive of anything but a man in
politics. It is the very fact that women are different from men, and will
always remain so, that they need the and our government in turn

ballot and our government in turn needs them.

Women have no desire to become men, nor vote like men, they want to be women and vote like women. Women being specially luterested in the spiritual, moral and home side of life would look after these interests in our

government.
Our commercial interests are already
well looked after but good men are in
despair over the moral side of our poli-

Women are specially interested and strong along the lines in which our government is weak. Combine the vote of the man and the woman and we have a complete whole. A government with men only to look after its interests is not complete any more than its above with only the men to hook is a home with only the men to look after it.—Elmora Monroe Babcock.

#### Three Legistative Circuses.

Within the fast few days, three Eu-Within the last few days, three European Parliaments have resolved themselves into a circus. In the Spanish Chamber, according to the dispatches: "The President being threatened with personal violence, and to be protected by the clerks and attendants. The crucitix behind the President's chair accordant protect with the way of suchs: all was overturned by blows of sticks; all the writing material on a flacent deaks was event to the floor, and the ink-stands were flung at the Vice-Presi-

In the French Chamber, soon after, there was "terrific uproar." The dis-

Crus Chamber quickly became a bear garden, and several blows were ex-changed. M. Syveton struck Gen. Andre in the face, causing blood to flow. There was fighting almost every-

where on the floor."

And now at Buda Pesth the Hunga-

And now at Buda Pesth the Hungarian members of Parliament have likewase been acting in a violent and tumultuous manner, with the original feature that one of them "threatened the president with a pair of scissors."

Suppose any such scene had taken place at a meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Would not all the papers opposed to equal rights have poloted to it as a clear proof that American women are too excitable to vote? And would not the incident of the scissors, in particular, incident of the scissors, in particular, have been characterized as peculiarly feminine?—Alice Stone Blackwell.

The Rhode Island Women's Suffrage Association has adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the Statehood Bill, now whereas, the State-out Din, now pending before the Senate Committee on Territories, contains in Section 3, Paragraph 5, and also in Section 21, Paragraph 5, the following provisions: "Fifth—That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, related to the second tion of services."

the right of sathrage on account of account of previous condition of servitude, or on account of any other conditions or qualifications, save and except on account of littleracy, minority, sex, conviction of felony, mental condition or residence; provided, however, that any said prestrictions shall be made

attion or residence; provided, however, that any such restrictions shall be made uniform and applicable ulike to all citizens."

And, whereas, this Section is objectionable on the following grounds:

(a) Such classification is naturally offensive to all women, whatever their feelings and desires in regard to the suffrage.

(b) The inclusion of the word sex is absolutely unnecessary, since women are already disfranchised in the territory in question, and a permission to lay a restriction which already exists is

lay a restriction which already exists is as useless as absurd.

(c) The inclusion of the word sex is unjust, as tending to influence future action of the proposed new states, which should have the same unfettered right to decide the question of woman suffrage on grounds of justice and expediency which is pressured by the states aiready in the Union.

And, whereas, it is a matter of in-terest to all citizens that proposed new states should not be burdened with offensive unnecessary and unjust re-

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Therefore, but resolved that we, the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association; do strongly protest against the inclusion of the word "sex" in the proposed Statehood Bill, and that we earnestly and respectfully urge the members of the Senate Committee on Territories either to omit this word of the Territories either to omit this word, or to strike out the whole fifth paragraph of Sections 3 and 21.

"But," said the foreigner, "you have nothing here to exhibit your social dis-tinctions. You all herd together every-where. Your upper and lower classes

where, Your upper and lower classes are on the same footing,"
"You're mistaken. We have sanitariums and lunatic asylums."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. Oldun—There was a time, Thomas, when you used to chuck me under the chin sometimes. But you don't do it now.

Mr. Oldun—Yes, my love, but you didn't have so many chies then."—

London Tit-Bits. For Over Sixty Years

For Over Sixty Years

MRS, WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children wille techning. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a tick child as infering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winnlow's Southing Syrup" for Children Teething. "Will relieve the poor little sofferer immediately, bepend upon it, mothers, there is mislake about it. It curres Distribuse, regulates the Stomann and Bowdis, curres Williams to the stomann and Bowdis, curres Williams to the stomann and services and significant of the state and less the prescription of one of the oldest and best forms is physicians and tress in the United States. Price twenty-five central bottle, Bold by all druggists throughout the world. Besureand and Science Mrs. Williams of the Scientific States.

Philosophy may be comforting to an empty stomach, but it doesn't quite fill the bill.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

# During 1905

Beginning about January 1st, the New England Farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., will publish a series of "150 Special Contributions" on "The Chief Needs of New England Agriculture." These contributions are now being prepared by the 150 New England men most eminent in agricultural work and thought. Men who have themselves found the way to success and who are therefore competent to point the way for others. Their views and deductions will necessarily be varied and will cover every branch of this mighty industry, and furnish the knowledge which busy farmers need to put them into the way of success. In combination these contributions will make an unsurpassed course of practical instruction. They will be the condensed conclusions of the searchings of superior minds. They will show how to make certain a substantial increase of happiness and prosperity. Among the well known gentlemen who will write one or more articles for the series may be mentioned:

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PROF. GIFFORD PINCHOTT, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

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of Horticulture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me. PROF. WM. D. HURD, Professor of Agriculture, the University of Maine,

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In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

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Miss E. M. Till.E.Y.

Care Newport Historical Rooms,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1801.

NOTES. MATTHEW WEST

HIS DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Yet there had been articles of agreement and partnership entered into between my uncle and my father and executed by both purities in which amongst other things it was agreed between them, that if either of them dyed without issue, the survivor, or leane of survivor (if any) should take the estate; upon the death of my father, that part of the agreement executed by my uncle with other of my father's papers came into the hands of my uncle, and upon his death into hands of Bickley, who kept the keys of his (uncle) escritore. That part of the agreement executed by my father I had soon after and it came into my hands, but that part executed by my uncle was made away with, who destroyed it I cannot say, but believe my uncle to be to just a man to do anything of that nature.

I will that my hody shall be buried Yet there had been articles of agree-

destroyed it I cannot say, but believe my uncle to be to just a man to do anything of that nature.

I will that my hody shall be buried by the bodies of my uncle and my children at Morrisania it is can be conviently done, coffin to be plain, only my age and time of death put on it. No scarfes or rings to be given at funeral, or any man be paid to preach a funeral sermion over me. No mourning to be worn for me, by any of my descendants, for I shall die in a good old age and when Divine Providence calls me home, I die when I should die and no relutives of mine ought to mourn. I will that a vault of stone bubult near the place in Morrisania where my uncle lies buried and that the remains of my relatives be collected into it: I give that part of the manior of Morrisania that lyes to the enstward of Mill Brook and Mill Creek, and now in possession and occupancy of my eldest son Lewis Morris' (father of Lewis Morris Signer of Decl. of Independence), "and his heirs forever; All the other part of Morrisania called Old Morrisania together with negroes in it, or that belong to it, and have been bound out for a term of years, either by myself or any child of mine, for my use, together with all the cattle. have been bound out for a term of years, where we would out for a term of years, where we would out make the cattle, hogs, sheep, stock, tools and utenells of husbandry upon it and belonging to it. I give and bequeath to my good and deservedly well beloved wife Isabells Morris" (born Graham, dau. of James Graham, Attorney General of New York, and his wife Isabells) "for and during her natural life; I will that my said wife shall have the disposal of 1 part of all my negroes, cattle, sheep, hogs, bedding, linen, plate now belonging to me at Morrisania or at Kingsbury in New Jersey to such of her children as she shall see fit either by her last will or during her life as she shall judge best; I will that my said wife shall have use of all my plate and house-beld stiff during her versus. use of all my plate and house-bold stuff during her natural life; and the remaining after her death 1 give and bequeuth to my two sons Lewis Morris and Robert Hunter Mor-Lewis Morris and Robert Hunter Morris to be equally divided between them; I will that what money paper surrency and bonds I dye possessed of shail be divided into three equal parts, one I give my said wife, to dispose of as she thinks proper, one to son Lewis, one to son Robert Hunter Morris; I will that Mis. Margaret Graham, my wife's sister, have her diet, washing and lodging on that part of my manor at Morrissania hereby given to my wife during her life; I will that my daughter Margaret Morris have her diet, washing and lodging in that part of my estate at Morrissania unfil she marries, and 20 pounds current money of New York yearly until she marries, and if she marry after my decease I will my Executor pay her 150 pounds of New York maney for her out set, that out set on condition she marry on consent of her mother, if she te alive; To said daughter Margaret Morris I bequeath forever 700 acres of my land in Mohawk Co., adjoining to the place mow known as Anthony Nose, said land be surveyed to her in one tract, I except out of this bequeat all the mines and miberals convaned in ris to be equally divided between them; said land be surveyed to her in one tract, I except out of this bequest all the mines and minerals contained in said 700 acres which I do not intend to be given my said daughter. The mines and minerals I bequeath to my some Lewis and Robert Finnter Morris; Which tract was surveyed, patented anns Lewis and Robert Hunter Morris; Which tract was surveyed, patented and purchased by and to James Alexander, Hermanius Vedder, John Colline, Abraham Van Horne, Cadwallader Coldon and myself in one tract; In case my daughter Mary Pearse comes from this country it is my will that she case my daughter Mary Pearse comes into this commry it is my will that she have her diet, washing and lodging at Morrissanta or Tinton in Jersey, which she will choose, during the separation from her husband, and 10 pounds current money of New York paid her yearly out of my estate at Morrissania, and 10 pounds like money out of my estate at Tinton, New Jersey, during such separation, and in case of her husband's death, then the same continued to her during her wilcowhood; After death of death, then the same continued to her during her widowhood; After death of my wife I will all her land to my sou Lewis Morris? (known as Judge Lewis Morris, who md. (I) Tintie Staats, and md. (2) Sarah Gouverneur), "during his natural life, with power to dispose of the same by his last will to which of his sons he think lit; I will and bequeath to my son Robert Hunter Morris, all my negroes, cattle, and all my negroes, cattle, and all

1672 of 1000 acree on Dejaware River over against New Castle S. E. Jerymins Kill or Creek, N. w. Pumbians Hook, S. W. the Fyns and barren lands, see Salem deeds, Lither B. p. 10), "and afterwards conveyed to my nucle by John Feuner Esq.; I will all my lands in that part of New Jersey known as Evens? Patent be sold by my executors to pay my debts and legisdes; I give and bequest my son Lewis Morris sill my brooks and nanuscripts to be kept by him and reserved as an heirboon, which I hope with care will be increased, and my son Robert have use of the my banks, while he continues Chief Justice of this part of New Jersey, after that he returned to my son Lewis as his heir, none to be let on any account whatsoever, except to my wife during her widowhood. I make my wife reabella Morris and my two sons Lewis and Robert Hunter Morris Executors. Witnesses; P. Kenney, D. Martin, Ralph Smith, William Yard Jr."

Executors. Witnesses; P. Reamey, D. Martin, Ralph Smith, William Yard Jr."

From many sources I have found the following on the Morns family, relatives of the Webley's abovesaid, who held patents of large estates in Nez Jersey. If any one considers that an error appears in the Morris data will they kindly send it to gent, dept, of the Mercury for publishment, as I have children of Gov. Lewis Morris not mentioned in his will, who may have been dead, and left no issue, and then again I will show some did leave issue, but I know not why these grandshillen were omitted in the will, as their grandfather was immensely wealthy, and all those belonging to him held prominent positions in the colony. Some not favorably received in the colony of Jersey, which a grandfather could have overlooked. William (1) Morris of Timtern, Monmouthshire, Wales, bad; Col. Lewis (2) Morris b, 1610, and, Mary —; in civil war in England raised a troop of horse for Parliament, for which his property was confiscated; went to Bardadoes 1662; then to Morrisania 1674; bought 4000; acres in Monmouth Co. N. J.; Oct. 25, 1876 he rec a grant of 3540 acres in East Jersey where he put up from works he d. 1691; wife d. before will of her husband was adm. on, before May 15, 1691.

To be continued. QUERIES.

5071. LAWTON—1656 May 14, the estate of Robert Potter was found to be indebted to the wife of "Captain Lawton" for twenty pounds borrowed of "Captain Lawton" in his life time in the year 1648, with use annexed for ten years time. (See Austin's Gen. Dict. of R. I. page 137). The identity of this "Captain Lawton" is a question on which I should like very much to see some light shed. As he was dead in 1656, he could not have been George! Lawton who did not die until 1633, or Thomas! Lawton who died in 1681. Neither George nor Thomas had a caild anywhere near maturity in 1646, so it seems as though we must look elsewhere for "Captain Lawton." One other Lawton was in Rhode Island at an early date; John!, about whem Austin in his very careful and thorough search of the Rhode Island records, evidently found nothing except his nameon the list of inhabitants of Newport admitted after 1688 May 20. This John may be the mau referred to as "Captain Lawton" in the matter of Potter's indebtedness, but I am inclined to doubt it, as I have reason to think that this John lived for some years later than 1656, though I have not yet been able to prove it conclusively.

ly.

Can anyone throw any light on this subject?—L.

5072. SHAW—Anthony Shaw of Little Compton, R. I., married Rebecca Wood, and had son Thomas, born 1735. What became of this son? Did he go to Pertsmouth, and had he two sous, Authony and Alexander T.?—G. L.

5078. GOODSPEED—Stephen Goodspeed and Bethia Wooding were married at Rochester. Mass., 1731. Two children were born there, Elizabeth, 1731, Sarah, 1733. A son, Stephen, was born in Attleboro, Mass., July 25, 1738. Were any children born between those dates? Stephen, Sr., died in Schuate, R. I., after 1753.—W. A. G.

ANSWERS.

3759. DENNIS-In the issue of July 9, 1904. M. E. M. is apparently in error regarding the parentage of Mary Newland wite of Henry! Howland. Sarah? Howland Howland, Newland, who were married May 10, 1648. It is commonly supposed that Mary wife of Henry! Howland was the bister of this William Newland.

—L.

5053. LAWTON—Elisha' Lawton was born July 22,1734 and died between 1811 and 1815. He was married at Newport, Thursday evening Oct. 27, 1757 by Rev. Nicholas Eyres to Jane Luscomb. She died Aug. 25, 1795. Elisha' was ensign and fleutemant in the Rhode Island militia about 1767 and was, I am told, a British prisoner; he was a Baptisi in religion and a shoemaster b trade. His parentiwere Jois Lowion, born 1691 April 28 and Mary Cory widow of George Hall and daughter of Wiltham and Martha (Cook) Cory. They were married Mch. 16, 1725-6, she being his second wife as well as he being her second husband. 5053. LA WTON-Elishat Lawton

as well as no band, band, Jubi Lawton was son of Isaac' Law ton Was second wife Elizabeth Tail and Lawton was son of Isaac Lawton and his second wife relizabeth Tallman, daughter of Peter and Ann Tallman. Isaac was born 1650 Dec. 11, and died 1732 Ján. 25. He was married to Elizabeth March 3, 1673—4 by Joshua Coggeshall Asst. Elizabeth died May 20, 1701.

the MERCURY .-- I..

LAWTON-I find that Mr. Joseph Lawton's address is Johnson ville, N. Y., R. F. D., No. 2, instead of Cambridge. The Joseph Lawton, who gueath to my son Robert Hunter Morris, all my negroes, cattle, and all my personal estate at Tinton, New Jersey", (a tract of 8540 acres as given in Mercury issue of May 21 last past), "in Monton, lands, uninerals and water courses, and all privileges for fishing, carting, and otherwise reserved to my uncle on sale of the lands at Passage Polnt, at Shrewshiry, N. J." (or Naramson Neck, now Rumson), "now in occupation of Richard Saiter," (a land aspent), and all lands, rights, mines granted to my uncle Lewis Morris by patent from Sir George Carteret or his Governor of New Jersey, and all my lands in Salem Co. purchased by my father," (July 26, co. purchased co. p

w.

# The Happiest Place in the Whole Wide World

Is Santa Claus' little Fairy City. All bundles of care must be checked at the gate and Santa keeps the checks, for once inside you are drawn into the ring of jolly merrymakers, dancing to the gleeful strains of his thousands of little Xmas gift Fairies. The very atmosphere is full of happiness and delight; every timber in the town fairly rings with the Xmas merriment dear old Santa Claus has breathed in o it. Can you miss such a frolic?

## Gifts for the Great Big Stockings.

#### Music Cabinets.

Such gladness as old Santa has put into these useful little affairs you in versaw. Nearly 40 styles of them, and each a picture of beauty and a revelation of the Dear Old Soul's generosity—

SOLID MAHOGANY beautifully grained with

swinging door, sliding shelves Others \$4 to \$30.

#### Dressing Tables.

Doesn't sister's mouth fairly water for one of them? Hasu't she told you a hundred times how much she wished she had one? See how thought-ful Santa's been-30 kinds.

One—r chly grained mabogany, in the genu ne Empire outline with large bevelled plate mirror and cast brass mounts, Others from \$4.50 to \$25.

#### Shaving Stands.

Hard to choose for the men? It's easy here. Perhaps you hadn't thought of a Shaving Stand, and what could be more appropriate? Its mirrors and its shelves and its cupboards make it useful beauty sure enough:

\$10

#### Desk Chairs.

There's a dozen choosings for every desk idea you might have. What more fascinating than such a scope. The woods are all here, the finishes are all here, the shapes are all here. Santa Claus nas been wonderfully good this year, wonderfully generous, too, for the prices are From \$3.25

## Writing Desks.

How happy sister would be if Santa brought her a dainty little writing desk that would just match the other things in her bedroom. A place to keep those treasured missives safe from the curious eyes of little mischievous brother. There's a host of Xmas beauty here—near haif a hundred kinds of them.

SOLID MAHOGANY—One of the prettiest outlined affairs imaginable with b autifulty grained lid and gracefully curved French legs. \$18.50

MAHOGANY FINISH—A little beauty with all the misite conveniences of the most expensive sort.

#### Parlor Chairs.

Every wood, every finish, and every period of designing finds its representative in this bewildering collection. The dainty Chippendale, the massive Britishers, the broad "squat" rush seated Deutchlander. Have you a confused idea of such a gift for Xmas? Let us help you. There's many a suggestion here that no smaller stock could furnish and each with its own pleading little price.

#### Parlor Cabinets.

Mother'll have lots of bric-a-brac for Xmas, w thoughtful, send along a cabinet to place

Solid Mahodany—grace itself, with bending leg that reaches clear to the top supporting the oddest arrangement of shelves you ever saw, and all with incise line of English holly that emphasizes every curve and outline. The mirrs back reflects magnificantly every choice piece placed before it, \$21 50. Others \$12 to \$35.

Goods Purchased Now Will be Stored Free of Charge for Future Delivery.

## A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

## Increase of Business of November. 1904, over November, 1903,

66 Per Cent.

### WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

Newport, R. I.

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS. Telephone 5.

## TOTALISTICALISTICALISTI — TATALICALISTICALIS Acker, Merrall & Condit Company,

299 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

#### ....10,000....

"La Rapturco" Clear Havana Cigars, MANUFACTURED AT TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Eight for 25c.

Fifty for \$1.50. ammanamammini <u>- am</u>manamamamama

ried Rebecca Sherman, and had child-ren Easton, Benjamin, Oliver, Ruth, Phebe (Austin) and Job, all named in will?—J. F. S.

Slocum Indictments Sustained

New York, Dec. 8.-Judge Thomas of the criminal branch of the United States circuit court has sustained the indictments found against Inspecto Fleming and former Inspector Lundberg in connection with the Slocum disaster and has dismissed murrers interposed in their behalf.

Canal Zone Not United States Washington, Dec. 8.-That aliens arriving in this country from the American zone on the Isthmus of Panama are subjected to the restrictions of the immigration laws, precisely as if they should come from any foreign port, is the decision of the immigration an-

#### Four Laborers Killed

Poultney, Vt., Dec. 7.—Three la-crers were killed at the Griffith & berers were killed at the Griffith Nathaniel slate quarry at South Poultney by the sudden caving in of a high overlanging bank. A fourth laborer was caught by the falling earth, and died after having been dug out.

Venezuelan Outbreak Coming Washington, Dec. 7.—The frequent reports regarding the dissatisfaction in Venezuela are unofficially confirmed from several sources. The state department, although so far without official information, will not be surprised to hear of another outbreak;

Handwriting Experts to Testify Boston, Dec. 8 .- Six handwriting experts have been allowed the defense in the case of Charles L. Tucker, awaiting trial for the alleged murder of Mabel Page of Westen, last March.

The attention of the labor headquarters in Fall River had been called to this mill, and it is thought that the mill

inspector was notified from there.

The Bourne mill has a large number of operatives employed at the present time and seems likely to secure help enough to run with profit.

The W. C. T. U. has elected Mrs. Joseph Church recording secretary in place of Mrs. William I. Frost, resigned. The next regular meeting will be held the last Thursday in January.

Impressive funeral services for Mrs. Emeline D. Grinnell were held Sunday afternoon at her late home on the Shore read, Rev. Thomas S. Sayer officiating. There was a large attendance of rela-There was a large attendance of relatives and friends. The flowers were numerous. Mrs. Grinnell was the daughter of the late Philip and Matilda Sherman, born in Tiverton in 1819. She was the mother of five sons, George A., Thomas W., Adelbert F., Charles F. and Elmer E. Grinnell. The interment was in Hillride cemetery. Tiverton Four Corners, The committat service was raid by Rev. Thomas S. sayer. The pall bearers were the five sons of the decreased.

The cars of the Newport & Fall River electric lines are all to be equipped with the new 80 candle power lights, before the week is finished. Only three of the are still remain with the small of the cars still remain with the small

#### First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockbolders of this bank for the choice of illrectors, for the year ensuing, will be held
Tuesday, January 10, 1908, from eleven to
twelve o'clock M.
ATHIT R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
December 7, 1904—12-10

## National Exchange Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock-holders of this Hank, for this election of bretelors for the enabling year, will be held at their Banking Rooms, Tueday, January 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE 11. PROUD, Cashier. Newport, R. I., Dec. 8, 180—12-19

#### THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

#### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who have bills or accounts against the City of Newport are notified to present them before TUESDAY, December 20, 1904, to the departments for which they were contracted.

December 7, 1904—12-10 DAVID STEVENS, City Clerk.

#### Newport National Bank,

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House Tuesday, January 10, 1905. at 3 o'clock P. M. H. C. STEVENS, Cashler. 12-10

Fall River Line. FOR NEW YORK, the South and West.

#### STEAMERS PURITAN and PILORIM

commission. A fine orchestra on each In commission. A fine orchestra on each LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only at 915 p.m. Returning from New York Steamers Steat, week days only at 505 p.m., days only at 550 p.m., days at New York Steamers 1800 p.m., days at New York & Hoston Despatch Express office, 777 York & Hoston Despatch Express office, 777 Thames street, J. 1. Greene, Ticket Agent. 6, 11. Tayloft, General Pass's August. H. O. MCKERSON, Supl. New York C. C. Gardner, Agent, New Port.

### Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Pall River Division."

TIME TABLE. In effect on and after November 29, 1904. WEEK DAYS.

DEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 n. m.; 12.16, 12.45, 1.15, 1.46, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 1.15, 1.46, 5.15, 5.46, 0.15, 0.46, 0.16, 7.15, 67.45, 8.15, 9.16, 10.16, 67.15, 67.45, 8.15, 9.16, 10.16, 67.15, 67.00, 7.45, 8.15, 8.46, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 n. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.16, 4.45, 5.15, 6.45, 6.15, 6.45, 6.75, 67.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.46, 10.45, p. m.

SATURDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT -7.15, \$15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.45
11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45
15, 3.45, 3.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 8.15, 8.45, 7.15, 7.45,
8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.45, 5.15, 5.45, 8.15, 8.45, 7.15, 7.45,
8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.45, 11.15, p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—6.55, 6.50, 15.50, 15.15, 7.45,
8.45, 8.45, 0.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45, a. m.; 12.15,
12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.46, 3.15, 8.45, 4.15, 4.45, f.15,
5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.45, 7.45, 8.815, 8.45, 9.45, a.10, 5
p. m.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT -- 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.16, 10.45, 11.16, 11.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.14, 21.5, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15, 2

p.m. L. AVE FALL RIVER—8.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 8.16, 8.45, 10.15, 10.16, 11.16, 11.46 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.16, 1.1.45, 0.1.5, 5.45, 6.15, 5.45, 8.15, 8.45, 19.45, a10.15, 6.45, 6.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.45, a10.15, p.

n.
a To Portsmouth barn only.
b To Stone Bridge only.
Subject to change without notice.

### MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage deed given by Ezra B. Manley of the Town of Tiverton in the County of Newport and Slate of Rhode Island to John Wordell of sale Town of Tiverton, bust to John Wordell of sale Town of Tiverton, bust to John Wordell of sale Town of Tiverton, bust to John Wordell of sale Town of Tiverton, vol. 27, page 514, and in Land Kvidence of sale Tiverton, vol. 27, page 514, and in Land Kvidence of Little Combined beach of the conditions of the sale. Mortgage:

There having been breach of the conditions of the sale. Mortgage:

There will be sold at public saudion on the sale from the hereinster described in the sale Town of Tiverton on SATURDA. December 34th, 1904, at ively evictors, nown, a certain farm or tract of tand with all the buildings and improvements there on the Town of Little Compton in sale Lound and State and bounded and described, as follows: Northerly, by land formerly of Littler W. Wilcox, now decessed and by land of Andrew While, easterly, by land formerly of Littler W. Wilcox now decessed and containing a visydive sacre of land, more or lass, believing and wordelly by bend dand all and containing a visydive sacre of land, more or lass, believing and known as the "Robert Scabory Place." The unlerstigued hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said said.

Mortgageo.

Tiverton, R. I. December I, 1904.—12-1-4w.

## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV. IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWFORT, SC.

NEWFORT, SC.

NewFORT, Schimer Zist, A. D. 1801.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 281, is sended to of the 10-time to the Number 281, is sended to of the 10-time to the Number 281, is sended to of the 10-time to investigate of the Number 281, is sended to of the 10-time to investigate of the said Court of the Annual Schimer, A. D. 1801, upon a judgment leadered by said from to the sixth day for dered by said from to the sixth day for detend by said from to the sixth day for the said the

or less, and being AND
Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and tevied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Self-irs office, in said City of Newport in Self-County of Newport, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1904, st 12 o'clock not of the satisfaction of said execution, debt. Interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
11-20

Court of Probate, Mindletown, R. 1., November 21, A. D. 1801.

November 21, A. D. 1801.

CHARLIFS A. ALIBRO and WILLIAM G. ALIBRO present to this Court their petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date October 10, 1904, purporting to the insi will and testament of their nucle, but of said Middledown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testimentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, said petitioners us the Executors named in said will.

peritioners in the Executors harmen in some will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probute, to be hold at the Town Hall in said Middle-town, on Monday, the almeteenth day of December next, A. D. 1994, at one o'clock p. in, and that holice thereof be published for four teen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

#### GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. L. Guardian of the person and estate of her some property of the person and estate of her some probate of the person and estate of her some probate of the person and estate of her some probate of the person of the sound four and duly qualified herself as such Guardian. All persons having claims against the estate of said Edward Newton Bliss, are hereby notified to present them within six norths from the date hereof, and those hundered thereto will make purment to the undersigned.

MARTHA C. HILSS,

Middletown, R. L. Oct. 29, 1904-10-29-7w

#### GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Gunrilino of the person and estate of JULIAN MCALLINFER FRANCIS, of full ace, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons baving claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

MEDORA FRANCIS.

MEDORA FRANCIS,

Newport, R. I., November 5, 1904—11-5-6w

### TO INVESTORS

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